"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming east and southeast.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,079. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

WILSON'S GUARDS STOP FOREIGNER

Purijk, Who Seemed to be Following President, Kept Out of Baltimore Church.

AUTO TRIP WITH MRS. GALT

Mr. Wilson and Bride-to-Be Visit His Brother and Attend Presbyterian Services.

TALK OF IMMEDIATE BRIDAL

Rumor, Based on McAdoos Deferring Their Departure for Pacific Coast, Not Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—President Wilson and his bride-to-be, Mrs. Norman Galt, motored to Baltimore from Washington today to visit the President's brother, Joseph R. Wilson, and his family, who had not met Mrs. Galt, and while here attended services at the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church. The Secret Service men guarding the President saw something possibly suspicious in the conduct of a foreigner who seemed to be following the Wilson party, and prevented him from entering the church.

The man, who gave the name of Joseph Purijk, was not arrested. When told that he could not enter the church he went to the Cathedral, a block away, where he attended high mass.

The man protested that he had no wrongdoing in mind and merely wanted to attend the Presbyterian service. He declared in broken English that he was from Brussels, and took from his pockets several clippings from New York newspapers, one of which, he contended, showed that he was the accredited representative of the Ouevre du Vêtement des Soldates Belges, (Society for Clothing Belgian Soldiers.)

Purijg appeared at Police Headquarters later in the day and protested against any publicity concerning the unpleasant incident in which he had figured. He declared he was in this country to sell photographs of Princess Marie Jose of Belgium for the relief of Belgian sufferers. He asked if the authorities desired to search his effects or to otherwise convince themselves that he was above suspicion, and was told that it was not necessary. It is said that Purijk has been in this country three months, and that he spent the last three days in Washington.

Watched by Curious Crowds.

Several hundred Baltimoreans, who had learned of the visit of Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt, crowded about the church and the apartment house in which Joseph Wilson lives to catch a glimpse of the couple. Because it was Sunday, applause, such as greeted the President and his bride-to-be on Friday and Saturday in New York and Philadelphia, was missing, but the people voiced their approval of the President's choice in audible comments.

Mrs. Galt wore a blue taffeta gown, a black velvet hat, trimmed with fur, champagne colored gloves and a short face veil, and smiled happily at the crowd. The President, too, smiled continually. On the third finger of her left hand Mrs. Galt wore the diamond engagement ring given her by the President in New York. It had been reported that the ring was set with only a solitaire diamond, but today it was noticed that it also had several smaller diamonds in the narrow gold band.

The President and Mrs. Galt, it seems, decided only last night, after their return from Philadelphia, to make the trip today. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson and their daughter, Miss Alice, plan to go to Tennessee later this month and they wanted to meet Mrs. Galt before leaving.

Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt were accompanied on the ride from Washington by the Misses Lucy and Mary Smith of New Orleans, cousins of the President, who are White House guests. The ride to Baltimore was made in ninety minutes. The day was cold, and the members of the party bundled themselves up in rugs.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their daughter were waiting at their apartment, and, after a short stay there, the entire party walked several blocks to the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, where they occupied the pastor's pew, under the observing eyes of an eagerly interested congregation. The President and Mrs. Galt entered into the entire service, using the same hymnbook. The rector, the Rev. Harris E. Kirk, prayed that the President receive Divine guidance in the problems confronting him, and his sermon was on the subject, "The Power of Goodness." At the conclusion of the service the clergyman asked that the congregation remain until the President's party had left.

Luncheon at Joseph Wilson's apartment followed return from church. It was strictly a family affair, and was marked by the presentation to Mrs. Galt of a chop platter painted in gold and ivory tints by the President's niece.

It was after 3 o'clock when the visitors started back for Washington, driving from the apartment house through a street lined with people.

Rumor of Immediate Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Many persons were disappointed today because President Wilson and Mrs. Galt failed to appear at either the Central Presbyterian Church, which the President usually attends, or St. Margaret Episcopal Church on Connecticut Avenue, where Mrs. Galt recently took a pew. The attendance was much larger than usual at "the President's church."

Mrs. Galt and her mother, Mrs. Bolling, joined the President's family at dinner this evening at the White House. The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo and Dr. Cary T. Grayson were of the party.

That the wedding will take place before Thanksgiving now seems probable.

Continued on Page 4.

GERMAN PAPER SEES BITTER END OF WAR

National Liberal Organ Warns the Nation Against Harboring Delusions.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The Berlin Korrespondenz, which is the organ of the National Liberal Party, warns the nation not to be too hopeful over the capture of Belgrade.

The newspaper asserts that the Government does not permit public discussion of Germany's objects in the present war, and that the German people are busily concerning themselves with its objectives along altogether illusory paths and are bound to be disappointed at the final results of the war, which will bring most intense bitterness to the people throughout Germany.

BRITISH SINK ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP IN BALTIC

The Submarine E-19 Torpedoes the Steamer Lulea Off the Danish Coast.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—A Copenhagen despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says the German steamer Lulea, of Lubeck, has been torpedoed by the British submarine E-19 near Giedeser L'ghtship, in the Baltic Sea, according to a dispatch which says that at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, a boat came ashore near the lighthouse with eleven men of the Lulea's crew. They reported that the vessel had been torpedoed three hours previously, but was still floating at 5 o'clock.

The crew was allowed to enter the boats before the torpedo was fired. One of the boats proceeded in the direction of a steamer coming from the west, which probably rescued the occupants.

CHICAGO DRY SUNDAY, THE FIRST IN 43 YEARS

Mayor Thompson's Closing Order Generally Obeyed by Saloons and Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Chicago is having its first "dry" Sunday in 43 years and withstands the shock manfully. The police found few violations of the closing order. Some arrests were made in places where the proprietors ignored the clock Saturday night.

A song of triumph and praise went up from the churches. Ministers praised the closing order and predicted the ultimate doom of the brass-railed bar. There was increased attendance at the churches. Parks attracted larger crowds than usual. Moving picture shows reaped a harvest. Ice cream parlors flourished. Billiard and pool halls saw new faces. Sight-seeing automobiles were busy. Some enterprising neighborhood stores opened their dors to cater to the spend-lots-of-money-on-Sunday habit.

Drug stores were visited by large numbers of persons who sought to see if the law could be evaded. The police had few reports of instances where the evasion succeeded. Many pharmacists were confronted with old prescriptions calling for liquor and other ingredients. Most of them, however, hid behind the customary injunction printed at the bottom of prescription blanks:

"Not to be refilled without approval of Dr. ."

"I will catalogue all reports of violations and make a detailed report to Mayor Thompson," said Chief Healey. "This report will give him a basis for issuing such directions as he may see fit for handling the situation hereafter, though I don't think there will be any 'situations' to handle."

Hotels and clubs were not centres of law evasion. Only a few of the more prominent downtown bars, or those in districts to which after-theatre crowds made their way, arranged to open their places after midnight.

RULES BOSTON TAKEN BY HOSTILE FLEET

Umpire Decides Harbor Forts Failed to Protect City from the Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The war game, in which the capture of Boston was an objective, ended with a final bombardment by the hostile fleet beginning at 4:30 A. M. yesterday and continuing for several hours. The umpire decided that, although the fleet suffered such heavy losses that it failed to force a passage by the harbor forts, yet the forts failed to protect the city of Boston, and it might have been destroyed—or, more probably, a ransom of $500,000,000 demanded and paid.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, U. S. A., commanding the seven harbor forts, when asked what lessons were to be drawn from the war game—aside, of course, from properly manning the forts by a minimum of 35,000 men instead of 2,250—replied:

"The forts are too near the city. New fortifications are needed as far away as Lynn."

Another decision of the umpire was that the hostile army of 50,000 penned up in Chelsea was able to break out and get back to its base at Salem; in other words, that an enemy could have taken Boston from the rear.

JUSTICE LAMAR ILL.

Supreme Court Jurist Has Excessive Blood Pressure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. — Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar of the Supreme Court of the United States is here confined to his bed after a long illness at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. At the Justice's home tonight it was said that he had been suffering from high blood pressure, but that he was steadily improving. He returned to Washington about a week ago.

Mr. Lamar will not be able to take his place on the bench when the Supreme Court convenes tomorrow, or to pay the usual call of respect on the President. His friends think, however, that he will be up and about in a week or two.

LATIN REPUBLICS ACCEPT CARRANZA

A B C Governments and Others Signify Their Willingness to Recognize Him.

FORMAL ACTION THIS WEEK

To be Accompanied by an Embargo on Arms to Enemies Who Refuse to Yield.

EXPLICIT PROMISES GIVEN

Villistas Find Satisfaction in the Recognition of Madero Principles in Mexican Politics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Official advices have been received here that the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile are in accord with the decision of the United States to grant recognition to the party led by General Carranza as the de facto Government in Mexico.

It became known today that some of the South American Governments long before yesterday's conference had authorized their diplomatic representatives to favor the recognition of General Carranza in the Pan-American deliberations.

President Wilson has received from Secretary Lansing a report of the proceedings of the final conference, but several days ago he indicated to the Secretary his acquiescence in the plan proposed.

The form in which recognition is to be accorded has not been decided, but it may be done by formal notification to Eliseo Arredondo, authorized representative here of the Carranza Government. The granting of recognition is expected within a week. This will result in the immediate order of an embargo on arms against factions opposed to the Carranza Government, a step which will materially weaken the resources of the Villa element which intends to continue the fight in Mexico.

George C. Carrothers, American Consular Agent, telegraphed the State Department the substance of a long interview he had had with General Villa at Juarez, in which the latter explained, in line with utterances to the press last night, that he intended to continue fighting Carranza.

Although the documents presented to Secretary Lansing and the Pan-American conferees by Eliseo Arredondo on behalf of General Carranza, on which the decision to recognize the Carranza party was based, have not been made public, it became known that the First Chief had given explicit assurances with reference to the protection of foreigners' claims, amnesty for political offenses and the treatment of the clergy. An extract from a memorandum presented to the Pan-American conferees on behalf of General Carranza contains the following articles outlining the program of his Government:

Definite Promises of Carranza.

1. The Constitutionalist Government shall afford to foreigners residing in Mexico all the guarantees to which they are entitled according to our laws, and shall amply protect their lives, their freedom, and the enjoyment of their rights of property, allowing them indemnities for the damages which the revolution may have caused to them, in so far as such indemnities may be just, and which are to be determined by a procedure to be established later. The Government shall also assume the responsibility of legitimate financial obligations.

2. The first concern of the Constitutionalist Government shall be to reestablish peace within the province of law and order, to the end that all the inhabitants of Mexico, both native and foreign, shall equally enjoy the benefits of true justice and be interested in co-operating to the support of the Government emanating from the revolution. The commission of crimes of the common order shall be punished. In due time an amnesty shall be enacted in keeping with the necessities of the country and the situation, which in no way shall exempt those under it of the civil responsibilities they may have incurred.

3. The constitutional laws of Mexico known under the name of laws of reform, which establish the separation of the Church and the State, and which guarantee the individual right of worship in accord with his own conscience and without offending public order, shall be strictly observed: Therefore, no one shall suffer in his life, freedom and property because of his religious beliefs. Temples shall continue to be the property of the nation according to laws in force, and the Constitutionalist Government shall again cede for the purpose of worship those which may be necessary.

4. There shall be no confiscations in connection with the settlement of the agrarian question. This problem shall be solved by an equitable distribution of the lands still owned by the Government; by the recovery of those lots which may have been illegally taken from individuals or communities; by the purchase and expropriation of large tracts of land, if necessary; by all other means of acquisition permitted by the laws of the country. The Constitution of Mexico forbids privileges and, therefore, all kinds of properties regardless of who the owners may be, whether operated or not, shall in the future be subject to the proportional payment of a tax in accordance with a just and equitable valuation.

5. All property legitimately acquired from individuals or legal Governments, and which may not constitute a privilege or a monopoly, shall be respected.

6. The peace and safety of a nation depends from the clear understanding of citizenship; therefore, the Government shall take pains in developing public edducatin or to this end it shall utilize all co-operation rendered in

Continued on Page 5.

Will Take Months to Clear Canal of Slides; 10,000,000 Yards of Earth in Waterway

PANAMA, Oct. 10.—A careful survey of the slide area in the Gaillard cut reveals the fact that there probably are 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth in motion which must be taken out by dredging operations before a permanent channel through the cut is possible. This is the conclusion reached by the canal engineers, who concede that there is now little hope of opening the waterway, even for the temporary use of shipping, much before the first of the year.

The present rate of wet excavation is a million yards a month, and at this rate it would require not less than ten months to remove the mass which is now sliding into the canal considerably faster than the dredges can take it out. It is said that often the canal bottom bulges up to a height of fifteen feet above the surface of the water, due to the tremendous weight of the hillsides.

The area of motion is roughly calculated to be in the neighborhood of 175 acres, which constitutes the greatest slide area in the history of the canal. It extends 2,000 feet along both banks of the waterway and on an average 1,500 feet back of the centre line of the canal prism.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, has not yet made an official announcement concerning the probability of opening a temporary channel, but it is believed shipping interests understand the nature of the situation and it is probable that most of the one hundred ships now here awaiting passage through the canal will be ordered to their destinations by other routes.

ANTHRAX IS KILLING GEORGE F. STACKPOLE

Hurried from Home to Hospital, Aged Lawyer Is Found to be Suffering from Rare Disease.

DICTATES MESSAGE TO SON

Tells Him to Live Correctly so He May Be Able to Face Death as Calmly as His Father.

George F. Stackpole, 71 years old, lawyer and Justice of the Peace of Riverhead, L. I., is in Bellevue Hospital, and is reported to be dying of anthrax, a disease not infrequent among sheep and cattle, but extremely rare among human beings. Few recoveries from the disease have been recorded.

Mr. Stackpole was taken on Saturday from his home in Riverhead to the French Hospital at 450 West Thirty-fourth Street, under the direction of his physician, Dr. H. M. Silver of 276 Madison Avenue. A germ culture was taken at the hospital and sent to the Board of Health, which reported that the disease was anthrax.

Then a consultation of physicians was held, Dr. Silver and Dr. Walter C. Cramp of New Rochelle being among those who deliberated on the case, and Mr. Stockpole was taken to Bellevue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was not officially entered on the records as suffering from anthrax, but it was the understanding that there was no question as to the disease. Last night his wife and daughter Mary were summoned to his bedside and spent the evening in a final settlement of his affairs.

Source of Infection Unknown.

How Mr. Stackpole became infected is uncertain, as he kept no chickens, cattle, or sheep at his place in Riverhead. But physicians say that the germs are easily carried on leather, either finished or raw, and it was suggested that it might even in this case have been transmitted from a considerable distance on a rough glove.

Dr. Cramp told a TIMES reporter last night that he thought Mr. Stackpole might have contracted the disease by scratching himself, and then getting the wound infected.

The patient first noticed a small lump on his face on Friday, which soon became a red, itching spot. The disease rapidly spread over his face and has now reached the chin. Ordinarily anthrax runs a course of four days. Its extreme rarity is indicated by the fact that Dr. Cramp has known of only two cases in ten years.

As it happens, there was another case of anthrax in Bellevue last week. John Miller, a laborer, living at 10 Vandam Street, was brought to the hospital on Tuesday, suffering from the disease, and died on Thursday. Doctors are puzzled as to how he contracted the disease.

Symptoms of the Disease.

Most cases of anthrax among human beings have occurred among men who were handling the wooi, hair, hides, or carcases of animals which had been affected, and it has been called wool-sorters' disease. Sometimes there is a form of malignant pustule on the skin, but in many cases there are symptoms of blood poisoning without external manifestations. In the former type, known as external anthrax, the infecting agent is accidentally inoculated into a slight abrasion of the skin. A minute swelling appears, and soon develops into a vesicle containing serum.

This varies in size, but is seldom larger than a quarter. The vesicle speedily bursts and leaves an ulcerate or sloughing surface around which numerous smaller vesicles undergo similar changes. Frequently there is severe constitutional disturbance in the form of fever, delirium, perspiration and prostration.

In internal anthrax, the bacilli are believed by some to gain access to the system through the air of close rooms which is charged with them. Most of the earlier symptoms are pulmonary, though in some cases rather intestinal. While four days is the normal course of the disease, instances are known where death has occurred within twenty-four hours.

Writes Last Note to Son.

Shortly after midnight a telegram from the dying man's son at Dartmouth College was received saying he was speeding to New York. Mr. Stackpole, knowing he had only a few more hours to live, wrote a note to the boy as follows:

"My Boy.—Lead a clean, pure, and upright life, so that you may meet your end as bravely as I shall."

He also recited to his wife and daughter, Syrena, William Cullen Bryant's "Thanatopsis."

The physicians at the hospital said Mr. Stackpole had but a few hours to live. The carbuncle at the back of his neck, they said, had spread to the front of his throat and was gradually choking him to death.

Dr. Silver, Mr. Stackpole's physician, was his classmate at Dartmouth in the class of 1873.

French Cabinet Discusses Situation.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon, and the diplomatic and military situations were discussed. President Poincaré attended the meeting. Premier Viviani will address Parliament this week on diplomatic affairs.

HOT GEYSERS BATHE 5TH AVENUE CROWD

Condensed Steam from Broken Pipes Deluges Curious Promenaders.

STONE SHOWER OVER BLOCK

Traffic Held Up for an Hour When Big Heat Service Main Bursts.

Fifth Avenue, at Fifty-third Street, resembled the geyser region of Yellowstone Park last evening, when steam escaping from an underground general service main broke through the pavement in five places and spouted from fifty to sixty feet into the air. Carried up with the steam were hundreds of lumps of mud-stone, which shot up a hundred feet and fell pattering in the Avenue. The cover of a manhole in the middle of the avenue was also blown off.

The steam, condensing in the chill air, fell as water. The geysers, breaking out shortly before 7 o'clock, spouted for nearly half an hour, and all this time the lumps of mud-stone and water fell in a continual shower.

The roadway and sidewalks of the avenue when the geysers started were crowded, and after the first hurried scattering of those who were too near for safety when the steam began to escape, a large crowd collected above and below Fifty-third Street. Many persons ran out of the Hotels Gotham and St. Regis, at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, to see what was happening.

The police reserves of the East Fifty-first Street Station were called out to hold the crowd back, and they had some difficulty with those north of Fifty-third Street until a sudden gust of wind swept the shower of condensing steam over the crowd. Many men in evening clothes and a number of women were wet, and the crowd hastily retreated further up the avenue.

Traffic between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets was diverted from Fifth Avenue into Madison and Sixth Avenues for nearly an hour while the steam was escaping and repairs were being made.

The pipe line in which the break occurred is operated by the New York Steam Company, which has a branch office at 105 East Sixty-third Street and a power station at the foot of East Fifty-ninth Street. The pipe from which the steam escaped is six inches in diameter and supplies steam for heat to several loft buildings in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The officials of the company would make no statement explaining the break, but the police assumed that it was due to too great pressure in the pipe caused by the heat in the loft buildings supplied, being shut off on Sunday. The steam was cut off in the power house and workmen filled in the fissures in the pavement with dirt. Traffic was resumed in the avenue after an hour or so, no evidence of the geysers remaining besides the dirt-filled cracks and an area of wet asphalt.

ITALIANS HARASS AUSTRIANS

Impede Their Intrenching Operations by Artillery Attacks.

ROME, Oct. 10, (via Paris.)—The following official communication was issued today by the War Office:

The enemy is displaying great activity in constructing defensive works and establishing his communications. His exertions, however, are being seriously impeded by our artillery and by bold raids by small detachments of our troops.

Along the Isonzo during the day of the 9th and the following night, after intense artillery preparation and volleys of hand grenades, a strong enemy force attempted attacks against our positions on the right of Slatenik, in the Plezzo Basin, on Mrzlivrh, in the Monte Nero zone, at Dolje, in the Tolmino section, and at Plava and at Zagora, on the lower Isonzo. The enemy everywhere was repulsed with heavy losses, even leaving prisoners in our hands.

VIENNA, Oct. 10, (via London.)—Today's official communication says:

The situation on the whole Italian front is unchanged. Italian attacks on the Vielgereuth plateau with feeble forces failed. They have lost here in the last two days, 2,000 men.

SALANDRA TO THE FRONT.

Premier's Trip May Be Connected with International Plans.

ROME, Oct. 10, (via Paris), Monday, Oct. 11.—Great importance is attached in political circles here to the departure of Premier Salandra for the front tonight for a conference. His visit is believed to be connected with the international situation.

Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, has notified Pope Benedict that he expects to arrive in Rome Oct. 20 to deliver to the Pontiff a full report on the situation in France.

SERBS FORCE BACK GERMAN RIGHT WING ACROSS THE DRINA WITH HEAVY LOSS, BUT INVADERS' MAIN FORCE PUSHES ON

Rumania Holds Up 6,000 Men at the Border; Alleged Bulgars Believed to Be Teutons

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10.—Six thousand men, described as Bulgarian reservists from Germany, have been held up at the Rumanian frontier on suspicion that they are Austrian and German engineers and officers.

The Rumanian Government has demanded that these men be identified.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Cologne Gazette says:

"We understand that no arrangement has been made with Rumania and no negotiations are going on with that object.

"The people are inclined to believe that Rumania in future, just as hitherto, will continue to refuse transport for war material for Bulgaria and Turkey."

FRENCH INCREASE CHAMPAGNE GAINS

Take Another Trench Southeast of Tahure and Advance to the Northeast.

BERLIN CLAIMS GAINS, TOO

Reports the Recapture of a 2½-Mile Strip—Intense Bombardments at Other Points.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The French have not relaxed their efforts to push home their attack upon the Germans' Champagne positions, and have been rewarded, in today's fighting, according to the Paris official night report, by the rupture of a trench southeast of Tahure. Berlin, however, reports that the Germans have reconquered a strip of territory in this region two and one-half miles long and several hundred feet wide. An intense bombardment is reported from the Argonne and other points to the east and south.

The text of the night Paris communiqué is as follows:

There have been artillery actions by both sides in Belgium, in the environs of Lombaertzyde, and on the whole Artois front. The struggle with trench guns has been very spirited in the region of Lihons and to the north of the Avre.

In Champagne we are still making progress to the northeast of Tahure; a brilliant assault made us masters of a new German trench to the southeast of the village.

An intense bombardment on both sides has occurred in the Argonne, in the sector of Courtes Chaussés and La Fille Morte and between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the north of Flirey.

In the Vosges at Hartmannsweilerkopf there has been a very violent struggle with bombs and torpedoes.

A German aeroplane struck down by one of our machines fell within our lines in the forest of Puvenelle, to the south of Pont-à-Mousson. The two aviators were killed.

One of our air squadrons this afternoon dropped about a hundred large shellson the stations at the rear of the Champagne front and on enemy troops who were concentrating.

Following is the French afternoon report:

There was continued activity of the artillery on both sides on the ridges to the east of Souchez and to the south at the approaches to the road to Lille.

Further attacks of the enemy against the field forts in the Givenchy woods have been repulsed.

There was lively fighting with grenades and torpedoes from trench to trench in the sector of Lihons.

Between the Oise and the Aisne artillery fighting was very active before Nouvron and Quennevières.

In Lorraine fighting continued with grenades in the vicinity of the trench which we recaptured yesterday on the Reillon-Leintrey front.

The night was calm over the remainder of the front.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The cannonading was quite violent this morning before Beerstbloot. Quiet prevailed on the rest of the front.

Germans Claim Tahure Gains.

BERLIN, Oct. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The War Office announcement repecting the campaign in the West reads:

On the heights to the east of Souchez the Germans took several trenches and a machine gun.

The Germans by a counterattack reconquered near Tahure in Champagne the territory on a front of four kilometers (about two and one-half miles) and 100 meters (about 325 feet) deep.

The Berlin report as received by way of London says the ground regained by the Germans near Tahure amounted to "several hundred meters" over a front of about four kilometers, instead of 100 meters, as given in the version received by wireless to Sayville.

HAVE TWO SUBMARINE BASES.

Germans Operating from Bulgarian Ports of Varna and Burgas.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10.—Telegrams from Sebastopol report that bases for German submarines have been established at Varna and Burgas, the principal Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea.

It is assumed that it was from these bases that the German submarines, mentioned in yesterday's Russian War Office report, approached the Crimean coast, from which they were driven by Russian destroyers.

A large number of Austrian and German aeroplanes is reported to have crossed Serbian territory in the direction of Bulgaria.

GREEKS LEARN OF SECRET TREATY

The Cabinet Unable After Two Days' Debate to Settle on National Policy.

BULGAR DEAL IS MADE CLEAR

Allies Present the Text of Agreement Involving the Cession of Greek Ports.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The new Greek Cabinet held long sessions on Saturday and yesterday to consider its policy in regard to the alliance with Serbia, concerning which the Entent Powers are awaiting a definite announcement, but no decision was reached.

It is surmised here that its prolonged discussions are related to the secret treaty between the Central Powers and Bulgaria, said to have been made last July, information concerning which is understood to have been laid before Premier Zaimis by the Ministers of the Quadruple Entente. This treaty provided for the cession to Bulgaria of Serbian and Greek Macedonia, including the Greek ports of Saloniki and Kavala; of Kastoria, in Northern Greece, near the Albanian border, and of all Albania. The representatives of the Entente powers assert they have proof that this agreement was made.

PICTURE TEUTONS IN IRON RING

Trying to Break Through at Weakest Spot, the French View of It.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The view is entertained in diplomatic and other official quarters that the operations in the Balkans have assumed new and important significance.

The Austro-German drive to the southeast is regarded as a sequel to the French successes in the Champagne and the manner in which the Russians have prevented envelopment of their armies. Germany and Austria, according to this view, are compelled to seek a new field of effort toward the accomplishment of decisive results, as well as for the attempt to break through the enveloping ring of the Allies.

It is conceded the Germans have gained substantial successes in the past year in Belgium, France and Poland. Nevertheless Europe as a whole, is a vast theatre of war and the Entente Powers are now, as one French observer expressed it today, maintaining effective resistance against further German advances through France to the West, through Italy to the South, or through Russia to the East. Thus only

Continued on Page 2.

HEADED FOR MORAVA VALLEY

Seeks to Separate Defending Forces at Kostolac and Dubravatza.

BELGRADE FULLY OCCUPIED

Serbian Rearguards Driven from Capital After Desperate Street Fighting.

SURROUNDING HILLS TAKEN

London Military Circles Believe Bulgaria Will Hold Back to See How the War Goes.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The left wing of the invading Austro-German army is now in full possession of Belgrade and the heights surrounding the city, and has begun an advance eastward toward the mountains which the Serbians last year so stubbornly defended against the Austrians.

The attack by the right wing on the lower Drina, on the northwestern frontier, however, is said to have been repulsed with enormous losses for the Teutons, according to an official communication from Nish received in Paris. The statement says:

Belgrade has fallen into the hands of the Germans, after a desperate resistance.

Fighting continues all along the Danube and Save fronts. The purpose of the enemy is to advance through the Morava Valley, separating Kostolac (thirty-eight miles southeast of Belgrade) from Dubravatza, (on the Danube, thirty-five miles east of Belgrade,) where his chief efforts are concentrated.

The enemy suffered enormous losses in making unsuccessful attacks on the lower Drina. The enemy has been thrown back on an island he occupied before opening operations.

No reference to this setback is made in the latest Berlin official bulletin, which says:

Belgrade and the surrounding heights to the southwest and southeast are in our hands. The Serbians also were thrown back further east wherever they resisted. Our troops are advancing.

The Vienna War Office last night issued the following version of the operations:

Southeastern front: The Austro-German troops have successfully advanced in Macva, Northwestern Serbia, north of Obrenovac.

The German regiments which entered Belgrade cleared the town of the enemy after street fighting. They now are attacking the southeastern and southwestern heights.

Further down the stream our allies have reached the southern bank of the Danube with strong forces and dislodged the enemy from several positions.

Despite the success of the Serbians on the Dvina, it is believed in military circles here that for some time to come the invaders will have to fight only rearguards, whose duty it will be to delay their progress, for the Serbians will doubtless do as they have done on previous occasions—fall back until they reach positions in which they will have the best opportunity of holding their ground. In fact, a pitched battle on this front is not expected for ten days or a fortnight, by which time the Allies' forces landed at Saloniki should have joined hands with the Serbians.

The Bulgarians, so far as is known, have not yet made any incursion into Serbian territory, and it is believed that they will hold their hands until they know how matters go with the Austro-Germans.

Some Balkan authorities, indeed, believe that the Bulgarians will not interfere with the movement northward of the Anglo-French expedition, for to do so would immediately bring the shells of the warships into their ports on the Black and Aegean seas, probably followed by the landing of Russian troops at Varna and Burgas and of allied troops at Dedeaghatch.

Greece and Rumania remain interested spectators, although the former has given assurances of her benevolent neutrality toward the Allies. Representatives of the Entente have furnished to the Greek Government information concerning the agreement between Bulgaria and Germany, which, it is asserted, gives the Bulgars a free hand to deal not only with Serbia, but with Greece as well, should the Central Powers win.

BELGRADE BADLY BATTERED.

Public Buildings Ruined by Shells —Teuton Capitals Rejoice.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The German and Austrian war correspondents assert that the hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Belgrade was of a bitter character, and that the Serbians displayed great courage until the order came for them to withdraw.

The correspondents add that despite their efforts the Austro-German artil-

lerists were unable to save the public buildings in Belgrade during the bombardment, and that some of them were badly damaged.

The Vossische Zeitung says the fall of Belgrade is only the beginning of a great Oriental campaign.

The Tageblatt says it regards the capture of the old Serbian capital as one of the greatest events of this phase of the war, since Belgrade is the key to Serbia and the best base for great operations.

BERLIN, Oct. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Dispatches from the Serbian front report that Belgrade was not damaged greatly by bombardment. The city was spared as far as possible, although some private buildings were destroyed.

Serbian rearguards contested the passage through the city street of the Teutonic forces. Part of the civilian population remains in Belgrade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 10.—Vienna and Berlin were illuminated last night in honor of the entrance of Austro-German troops into Belgrade. Special posters announced the event in all public places. Mackensen is now hero second only to Hindenburg.

SWEDEN ACTS FOR BULGARS.

Will Look After Their Interests in Allied Countries.

SOFIA, Oct. 10.—Bulgarian interests in the countries which have withdrawn their diplomatic representatives from Sofia will be entrusted to the Swedish Ministers.

An exception is made in the case of Serbia where, according to an official statement, "the breaking off of relations with the Bulgarian Legation was made in an unusual manner, the Serbian Government not giving the Bulgarian Minister time toi make necessary arrangements."

The Dutch Government having consented to the appointment of a Bulgarian Legation at The Haguc, the Bulgarian Minister at London, P. Hadji Mischeff, has been named for this place.

BULGARIA'S WAR PLANS.

Three Armies to Operate on Serbian, Greek, and Rumanian Fronts.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The Times's Bucharest correspondent says he learns that the eleven Bulgarian divisions will form three armies which will be under command of Crown Prince Boris.

The First Army, under General Bogatcheff, fighting against Serbia, will be directed toward Uskub in order to cut the railway from Nish to Saloniki. The Second Army, under General Tontcheff, will fight against Greece, while the Third Army, under General Teodoroff, will watch Rumania's movements.

CRITICISES SERBIA EXPEDITION

London Times's Expert Says Big Force or None Should Be Sent.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—Nothing can be gained, according to The Times's military correspondent, by trying to minimize the fact that the Austro-Germans have achieved a signal initial success in the Balkan campaign. He asserts that unless from 300,000 to 400,000 allied troops are sent to the aid of Serbia and are sent in time the chances of a successful Serbian resistance are not great.

"The dispatch of a small allied force from Saloniki to Serbia," The Times's expert says, "is not a military operation and can be justified on military grounds only if it constitutes the advance guard of a large army or if the Greeks or Rumanians are to take the field.

"It is by no means certain that we should be wise, even if we could find the necessary men, to submit to German dictation of the initiative and open a great campaign in the Balkans because Germany beckons us thither. Germany's withdrawal of a quarter of a million men for an attack on Serbia has made the German campaign in Russia languish, and it is for us to take advantage of this fact to push our offensive in the West, and for Russia to strive by every means in her power to build up her new armies and complete her equipment."

BULGARIA'S PREPARATIONS.

Reserve Officer Describes Them Before Leaving Scotland.

A Bulgarian reserve officer, who had been residing in Edinburgh, was recalled to Sofia on Sept. 23. Before his departure he gave to The Edinburgh Scotsman this memorandum in regard to the Bulgarian Army:

"The general mobilization includes ten divisions of the Bulgarian Army, the latter having been increased by one division since the Balkan war. Before the war this would have involved 216,000 rifles. Now it affects 250,000 rifles, but the response is always about 10 per cent. greater than the calculation. The deficiency in officers caused by the Balkan war has now been supplied by Bulgaria's two military schools.

"The summoning of the Macedonians a week ago indicated on the part of the new Minister of War, General Jecoff, a disposition to tap the full able-bodied men of the country.

"From what I know the Bulgarian regimental stores in the past must have been amply replenished on the basis of providing for each of the forty regiments 6,000 complete equipments, so that the reservists now called to the colors will be better uniformed than during the Balkan war.

"The Krupp artillery taken from the Turks in 1912-13 was sufficient to turn all the non-quickfiring regiments into quickfiring regiments, but the non-quickfiring cannon have also been retained for service, implying a virtual increase of the Bulgarian artillery of nearly one-third. The army has worked very hard, and the spirit of the officers is splendid."

Changes in Bulgaria's Cabinet.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Monday, Oct. 11.—A dispatch received from Sofia by way of Berlin announces these changes in the Bulgarian Cabinet: Premier Radoslavoff will take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in connection with his office of Prime Minister, relinquishing the Ministry of the Interior, which will be taken over by former Burgomaster Christo Poppow. General Newdonow has been appointed War Minister, to succeed General Jecoff, who has been appointed Commander in Chief of the troops.

GREEK STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Dimitrios and a British Vessel Destroyed in War Zone.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The sinking of two more steamships, one of them a neutral, was announced today. They were the British steamer Newcastle, 3,402 tons gross, owned in Newcastle, and the Greek steamer Dimitrios, 2,508 tons, owned in Andros.

The crews of both vessels are reported to have been saved.

NO LUXEMBURG PROTEST.

Grand Duchess Refuses to Act on Recent Air Raid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 10.—I learn from Basle that when the French aviators recently bombarded the station at Luxemburg the Germans attempted to force the Grand Duchess to sign a protest against this violation of Luxemburg's neutrality.

She refused, asking the General who was sent to her why Germany had violated her country.

HINDENBURG AGAIN CUTS RUSSIAN LINE

But Success Reported Before Dvinsk Has Brought Him Little Nearer to the City.

HEAVY BLOWS AT AUSTRIANS

Vienna Tells of Repulse of Attacks of Russians, Who Left 500 Dead at One Position.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is making slow progress in his operations against Dvinsk, and, although he reports the taking of more of the Russian positions, he does not appear to be much nearer the city than he was two weeks ago.

South of the Pripet River and in Galicia the tide of battle flows and ebbs. First the Russians, then the Austro-Germans, attack and counter-attack, and where during the Summer miles of country would change hands in a day, now it is a question of defending some isolated village. The heaviness of the roads doubtless is largely responsible for this.

The Russian War Office today made public the following official communication:

South of the Pripet River enemy detachments have occupied the village of Berejnaia Volia near Pojog. The enemy near Novo Selci and on the Styr near Ciartorisk, succeeded in crossing to the right bank of the Styr. Fighting continues near Miliacheff, southeast of Kolki.

An enemy counterattack near the village of Garaimovki, southeast of Miliacheff, was repulsed.

In Bukowina, (?) East of Buczacz, (Buczacz is North of Bukowina on the Stripa River) the enemy's attack was repulsed by an attack of our cavalry, which, charging like an avalanche, put the enemy to flight and took 150 prisoners.

In the region of Riga the enemy displayed no activity. A German aeroplane dropped some bombs on the railway station at Nitaki, north of Dvinsk. In an action near the village of Pochiline we took 150 prisoners and captured some machine guns.

There was desperate fighting all day yesterday near the villages of Pochiline and Garbounovka, (on the the Dvinsk front.) It diminished in intensity toward evening. Garbounovka was lost and retaken several times and finally was abandoned by us under the enemy's fire.

During the attack on this village we took 250 prisoners and seven machine guns. In attacks near Pochiline the Germans at first were successful, but toward evening the development of their offensive was checked east of the village.

South of Dvinsk our artillery brought down a German aeroplane, which fell inside their lines. On the front from the Dvinsk region to the Pripet River nothing of importance has occurred.

In the district north of Likhovitchi our scouts made a successful night reconnoissance, penetrating into the enemy trenches, where they bayoneted more than two hundred Germans and took prisoner three officers and 453 men, they themselves losing only fifty.

German Progress at Dvinsk.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—(by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German effort to capture Dvinsk, on which Field Marshal von Hindenburg is now concentrating his efforts, has made further important progress. The War Office announced today the capture of Russian positions over a front of nearly five miles, north of the railroad running west from Dvinsk. A violent Russian attack west of the city, in an endeavor to regain the positions lost when the Germans last week made a gap of three miles in the Russian line, was repulsed.

The official statement in regard to operations on the Eastern front follows:

After a violent hand-to-hand fight, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army repulsed Russian forces which attempted to reconquer their lost positions near Garbounovka, west of Dvinsk. North of the railroad from Dvinsk to Pontowesch, to the west of Illiinka, the Germans captured the enemy's positions over a front of about eight kilometers, (about five miles.) Six officers, 750 prisoners, and five machine guns were captured.

General von Linsingen's army took by storm the village of Sinczye, southwest of Pinsk. Cavalry engagements continue near Kucheckawela and in the neighborhood of Jezierczy. Several Russian attacks on the front between Rafalovki (fifty miles south of Pinsk) and the railroad running from Rovno to Kovel were repulsed, and 383 Russians were made prisoner.

General von Bothmar's army repulsed strong Russian attacks northwest of Tarnopol.

Austrians Report Heavy Attacks.

VIENNA, (via London,) Oct. 10.—The official communication issued today says:

The Russians continued their fruitless attacks yesterday. In their attacks on the Stripa River front in East Galicia some Russian units lost half their effectives and being repulsed, abandoned the battlefield.

In Volhynia, after repulsing a Russian attack, we counted 500 Russian dead before our entanglements. We have made 1,000 prisoners since yesterday. The enemy again attempted to reach the west bank of the Styr north or Czartorisk, but was prevented by our fire.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE GAINS.

Austrians Thrown Back — Heavy Damage by Air Raid on Czernowitz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The stubbornness of the troops of General Ruzsky is still a match for the attempts of the Germans under von Below to secure Dvinsk and the line to the Dvina. A new German offensive is noted northward at Gorbunovaka, where, in order to protect the approach to the river, the Russians met the Germans with machine gun fire of such terrific violence whole columns were flung back, unable to parry the assault.

Similar fruitless attacks were made in the Smorgen region, 100 miles south of Dvinsk. These attacks were all repulsed. Heavy fighting is continuing here.

It is reported that in the marches of Pinsk bands of German deserters are plundering right and left. Local peasants are forming flying commands, and, armed with rifles, are conducting a successful guerrilla warfare against these German irregular troops.

After a fortnight's halt the Russians have renewed the offensive in the region from the Styr to the Sereth. Infantry forces by an energetic attack dislodged the enemy from the right bank of the Styr and occupied their position at Koshetch.

More important still is the Russian offensive in the direction of Lutzk. On both sides of the Rovno-Kovel Railway the enemy was thrown back a distance of twenty miles. Near Lutzk the Russians captured 3,500 men, besides numerous trophies.

Successful aeroplane raids have been made against the railway at Czernowitz. This station always played an important part in German offensive operations in the south, and masses of troops and munitions have been brought there. Reliable reports state that the raid caused extremely heavy damage and serious disorganization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST RUSSIA, Oct. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—During last night the Russian forces opened a strong simultaneous attack. That of the army corps to which I am attached succeeded magnificently. After an artillery preparation against large German and Austrian forces from the River Styr as far as Garaimovka the Russians advanced distances of from seven to five kilometers, and everywhere captured first and second positions.

On our centre they also pierced through all fortified trenches and barbed wire. On the front from Karpilovka to Mochaitza we were engaged with the enemy; from thence to Nosovitch our troops pierced first and succeeding lines.

TWO MEMBERS OUT OF RUSSIAN CABINET

New Minister of the Interior the First to Be Chosen from the Duma.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Prince Cherbatoff, Russian Minister of the Interior, has been allowed to retire and will be succeeded by Alexei Khvostoff, Court Chamberlain, according to a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

M. Khvostoff will be the first member of the Duma appointed to the Ministry. He was formerly leader of the Right Party.

Alexander Samarin, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, has also retired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today's announcement of changes in the Russian Cabinet comes as a surprise.

Samarin, who has been relieved of the post Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, was only recently appointed. He enjoys a well-deserved reputation for integrity, devoutness and energy and it was expected that his term of office would be a period of much-needed ecclesiastical reform. Only last week the Moscow nobles' assembly, of which Samarin is a member, enthusiastically congratulated him on his appointment. The Synod has lately had trouble with the Bishop of Tobolsk, who not only cannonized on his responsibility, a deceased ecclesiastic of local reputation, but refused to give the Synod an explanation when it was demanded of him. This incident may or may not have had some connection with Samarin's retirement.

The resignation of Prince Cherbatoff from the Ministry of the Interior had been expected for some time. He had the best intentions, but found himself unable to cope with the exceptional difficulties of his position.

About the new Minister of the Interior Khvostoff, who is a relative of the Minister of Justice, it is hard to say anything definite. He is a member of the Duma and has been the leader of the extreme right; that is to say, one of the few parties that had not joined the Progressive Bloc. Formerly as Governor of Nishni Novgorod, he was reputed to be a reactionary, but in the Duma he has repeatedly expressed strongly oppositional sentiments. It was on his initiative that the Duma appointed a commission to devise measures for combatting the excessive influence of Germans in Russian public life.

Khvostoff's attacks on the Government have been chiefly directed against the Ministers of Finance and Industry, whom he accuses of favoring banks and syndicates at the expense of the consumer. Perhaps it is hoped he will be able by administrative measures to check the abnormal rise in prices in towns, but it must be admitted for the present the real significance of this appointment remains obscure.

RIOTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Italian Embassy Wrecked—Famine-Stricken Mobs Seize Bread.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to news from Athens, a Turkish mob has wrecked the new building of the Italian Embassy at Constantinople, which has not yet been completed. The police passively looked on while the building was devastated. Doors and windows were broken, and everything portable was carried away.

The rioting was provoked by the high cost of living. Famine prices are ruling. Four thousand Moslem women assembled in front of the Sublime Porte and held an anti-war demonstration. They were charged and dispersed by the troops and the police. The mob regularly loots the bakers' shops, which are now guarded by the police.

The optimism of the Young Turks, due to Bulgaria's intervention, is not shared by the population, and the reports purposely spread that the Anglo-French forces have abandoned operations on the Dardanelles are belied by the enormous number of wounded who arrive daily in Constantinople. Many are dying owing to lack of medical attendance and hospital accommodation.

The massacres of Armenians continue, and the Turks are openly threatening the Greeks with the same fate.

TO CHECK BRITISH IMPORTS

London Post Urges Heavy Duties—Danger in Big Loans.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The levying of still heavier duties on imports from the United States and other foreign countries is urged by The Post's financial editor in discussing the problems of war finance. He regards this step as necessary in order to restrict further the use of luxuries and enforce economy upon the common people.

"On the assumption that the war will last for a long period and that our power over foreign exchange may tend to weaken rather than to become stronger," The Post says, "our whole policy should be in the direction of mobilizing all our available resources for offsetting adverse trade balances and checking all unnecessary imports from abroad. What has been done thus far in the taxation of such imports is quite insignificant. There must be an immediate further cutting of personal expenditure, which plays an important part in affecting the balance of payments to be made abroad."

The Post quotes approvingly the financial expert who declares future war loans must not be subscribed by the banks but by the people themselves. Unless this is done, he predicts, the war will be followed by "the greatest boom and the greatest collapse the world ever has seen, affecting alike Great Britain, the Continent, and the United States." It is estimated by this expert that Great Britain must find at least $3,000,000,000 more before March 31.

TO AUTHORIZE ALLIES' LOAN.

British Parliament Expected to Legalize Flotation Tomorrow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Sunday Times says that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will introduce a bill on Tuesday authorizing the floating of the Anglo-French $500,000,000 loan in the United States. It is hoped that the bill will be passed through all stages at one sitting.

The bill authorizing the loan for the French Government was introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday and passed unanimously, after speeches by the Minister of Finance and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. It passed the Senate next day without debate.

BUILD UP TEUTONIC LOANS.

Rothschilds Subscribe to Austrian and Hungarian Undertakings.

BERLIN, Oct. 10, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Payments on subscriptions to the third German war loan up to Oct. 7 amounted to 6,420,900,000 marks, ($1,605,225,000.)

The Austrian General Pension Institute has subscribed 75,000,000 crowns ($18,750,000) to the coming Austrian war loan. The Vienna Bank Verein has subscribed 40,000,000 crowns, the Rothschilds 18,000,000, and the Skoda Works 5,000,000. The Vienna Bank Verein has subscribed 10,000,000 crowns to the Hungarian loan, the Rothschilds 18,000,000, and the Skoda Works 3,000,000.

JELLICOE THE IDOL OF BRITISH FLEET

And England Regards Him as Probably the Most Valuable Man in All the Service.

HIS ENERGY IS UNTIRING

Has His Great Armada of 3,000 Vessels in Trim for Action Every Minute.

LONDON, Sept. 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Of all the war leaders, Sir John Jellicoe, commanding the British Grand Fleet, is least known to the world, and his is the portrait which receives the most cheers when it is thrown onto a screen at a London theatre. But the British public knows nothing of him except that he is the fighting commander of the "invisible" power of the British Navy.

When war was threatening it is related that a meeting of Admiralty Lords and others who would have the say was held to decide who, in case of hostilities, should command the British fleet. The opinions ran something like this, it is said:

"Jellicoe! He has the brains."

"Jellicoe! He is young. He has the health to endure the strain. He has the nerve."

"Jellicoe! He has been tried in every branch of the service."

"Jellicoe! His fellow-officers believe in him."

It was that sort of recommendation that helped. When the war came he was placed in supreme command.

"From the time he was a midshipman, Jellicoe has been a marked man in the service," said one of his Admirals. "He is one of those men who seem to be born with tireless energy. No matter what difficulties arise, he is always smiling. Both he and Beatty were in the first attempt to relieve the Peking legations at the time of the Boxer rebellion. Captain Jellicoe was then Admiral Seymour's chief of staff. When he was wounded and the little band of seamen were surrounded by Boxers, and it looked as if every minute might be their last, he was smiling as cheerily as if he had been on the Quarterdeck. Nothing ever seems to ruffle his equanimity. His personal charm would win him his way anywhere; but when you have served with him, then you realize what a master of his profession he is."

Only the Commander in Chief's flag which she flies distinguishes the flagship, which is in the centre of the fleet, from the rest of the gray fighters in their precise lines at anchor in harbor. Sir John takes his exercise and his holidays pacing the quarterdeck. He never leaves the fleet even for a few hours. The Commander in Chief is the one man who must take no risk of being absent if the German fleet should come out.

Not tall, spare, his face tanned by the breezes, he walks up and down the deck, mumbling with one of his officers the Chief of Staff, again with one of his Admirals. Every one in the fleet is familiar with the quick, light step of that slight figure with a telescope always under his arm. If a ship come to anchor with a bow out of line he knows it. All his fighting ships are under his eye, and every human being in the fleet feels his personal presence.

Wants No Luxury.

Descend a ladder under the shadow of two great 13.5-inch guns and the visitor is in a large cabin extending from side to side of the ship, which in a house would be called the dining room. Here when he was in port in time of peace the Commander in Chief would give his official dinners. In time of war the cabin is partly screened off, as there is more room than Sir John and his staff need for meals. Art of this is what would be called in a house the living room. Its fittings are of the simplest. Everything inflammable could be removed promptly in case of action. The few names in the visitors' book on a table were suggestive of the fleet's isolation from intercourse with the rest of the world. One name was the King's and another the Prince of Wales's and those of a few high officials.

The visitor looked about in vain for signs of the immense amount of official detail which would seem necessary for the focal point of a vast campaign. Some staff officers and a few records were all. The ship is kept ready for action in this, as in all other respects. The actual directing of the 3,000 ships and auxiliaries of the British Navy is carried on in a space occupied in a New York office by a lawyer and two or three clerks. An orderly went and came with messages from the wireless room, which, aside from the installations, had space enough for the wireless operators to stand, and no more.

Officers said it was difficult to contemplate how such a naval campaign as the British war could ever have been conducted without the wireless. Sir John can talk with the Admiralty in London or with any ship, whether off Heligoland or Iceland. He knows what each man is doing. Let a German cruiser show her nose in the North Sea, and he would have the news a minute or two after she was sighted.

"He makes it all seem simple and easy," said one of his Admirals. "That is his gift—it is the essential gift for one who has such a great responsibility."

Beatty, who sank the Blücher, is the youngest of Sir John's young Admirals, 44 years of age, boyish, and quick. Sturdee, victor of the Falkland battle, smooth-shaven, as smiling as Sir John, is quiet-spoken and rather studious in appearance; he is an expert in naval strategy.

In the British Navy promotion is by selection up to the grade of Captain. A man with a single flaw in his record as Lieutenant must wait on others before he can become Lieutenant Commander. Those with perfect records in each grade are canvassed by boards and those who have shown industry and initiative are chosen to go over the heads of less active men. The aim is to apply the system of civil life, where ability rises and mediocrity must be content with the lower rungs of the ladder.

Jellicoe, Sturdee, and Beatty entered the navy as boys of 14. None had any particular influence; they made their way by industry. Sir John has served in every branch. He is regarded as possibly the ablest ordnance expert in the navy, which means that he knows the guns which he will fire in action.

Success, His Watchword.

Notwithstanding his amiability, all agree that he has only one criterion—success. If an officer fails he is superseded. For the last ten years the average British naval officer has worked harder than men of any profession in civil life. They have kept up the grinding drill, which continues since the war began.

"We can take no risks," one of them said. "Our responsibility to the nation requires that we neglect nothing that devotion to duty will accomplish. Most of these crews you see have been at their posts, whether gun-pointing or passing ammunition, for five or six years. We want each man to be letter perfect in his part."

In all actions thus far the firing has begun at extreme range—eighteen thousand wards. At that distance a dreadnought painted the color of the sea is a vague speck But one fortunate hit may be vital, and either side wants to get that fortunate hit first. The accuracy of fire both at the Falkland Islands and in the battle of the Dogger Bank, had been as good as at battle practice.

Seen among his Admirals, Sir John Jellicoe seems the head of a family. In frequent consultation, they know one another in the fellowship of their confined existence. If he has anything to say to one of them or they to him the definiteness of their remarks and the promptness of his replies are impressive. Decision seems automatic with him.

He showed the visitors over the flagship himself, calling attention to things which he thought would interest them, as he led the way along the cramped passages behind the armor or pointed the way to enter one of the turrets where the gun crews were going on with their drills, which they went through like so many human machines. Most of them were in the early thirties, mature, experienced, and confident.

"All they ask is that the Germans will come out," said an officer. "They could not work any harder than they did before the war. But the war has given them renewed eagerness."

CENSOR SUSPENDS 4 PAPERS

French Authorities Continue Severities Despite All Criticism.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Beginning today four of the daily papers of Paris, Le Rappel, Le Radical, La Guerre Sociale, and L'Oeuvre, are suspended by order of the censorship, three of them for two days each and the fourth indefinitely.

PARIS, Oct. 1, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The censor, after coming in for so much criticism from Clemenceau of L'Homme Homme Enchaine and other discontented editors, has just been attacked before the court-martial of Paris by M. Jacques Bonzon, who was defending before the second court-martial of Paris M. Louis Leroux, charged with spreading alarming reports.

"The censor," cried M. Bonzon, "is an indefinable person with nineteen tentacles without apparently a single head."

"The law of 1881," M. Bonzon recalled, "punished only the publication of false reports spread in bad faith, while the law of 1914 prohibits even the divulging of military or diplomatic truths if they are of a nature to exercise a harmful influence on the state of mind of the army or the population. Only the Government may tell the truth, even political, which means that we have accorded to the present Ministry what the Viscount Chateaubriand would not have conceded to the King, what Lacordaire would have denied to the Pope, and what Victor Hugo would not have permitted to the rising republic."

The court-martial appears to uphold the censor, for, in spite of M. Leroux's regrets, they fined him fifty francs.

BRITISH CENSORS ASSAILED.

Greatest Blunder Has Been Treatment of America, Says Daily Express

DONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The censorship is again criticised in the morning papers. Referring to the speech of Lord Selborne Saturday at York, describing the action of the censors in cutting out from a newspaper dispatch a correspondent's tribute to the bravery of German troops, the Daily Graphic says the country has a right to ask whether any one has been dismissed for the disgraceful proceeding.

The Daily Express asserts that the greatest blunder of the censorship has been its treatment of the United States. London correspondents of American newspapers have been prevented from sending the British cause to their readers, "while Germany has poured a ceaseless flood of lies into America, which has misled American opinion."

LONDON, Oct. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The inconsistency and partiality of the British censorship is again the subject of bitter complaint. Sir Frederick Milner, in a letter to The Times, writes:

"I have always supposed that the business of the Press Censor was to prevent the circulation of any news likely to be of service to the enemy. It appears, however, that he also deems it his duty to shield officials at home who do not correctly carry out their duties.

"Last week I wrote a letter, which was to have appeared in the principal London papers, pointing out some cruel cases of injustice to soldiers, incapacitated and discharged, giving the actual facts.

"Unfortunately, as I wished the letter to be widely circulated in the local press, I sent a copy of the letter to the Press Association. The Manager deemed it his duty to submit the letter to the Censor, and at the same time informed him that the letter would appear in Monday's issue of the London papers.

"A hurried message was issued to these papers forbidding them to publish the letter, or any other dealing with the legitimate grievances of our wounded heroes. I contend, and everybody I have spoken to agrees, that this is a monstrous abuse of the powers of the Censor.

"Fortunately, I was able to defeat him to a certain extent, as I got the letter published in a leading Scottish newspaper, and also in a leading paper in the North of England, so that the facts will be well known in the North.

"I hope to get this abuse of the Censor's powers taken up in Parliament. In any case, I can assure him that though he may succeed in muzzling the press he won't succeed in muzzling me, and so long as this rank injustice continues so long will I go on exposing it, and I am convinced I shall have the whole British public at my back."

RENEWS ATTACK ON GREY.

London Times Holds Him Responsible for Balkan Diplomatic Losses.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—Despite the protests of many newspapers against the press attack on Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Government on the ground that nothing could be more welcome to Germany, the attacks continue. The Times in an editorial today, referring to the failure of British diplomacy in the Balkans, says:

"From the first moment of the war, when the Germanic Empires stood alone against us, right down to the landslide of last week, one miscalculation seems to have followed another with almost mathematical certainty. Rumania still holds out, but she holds out now in passive isolation, no longer in touch with the advancing Russian armies and inevitably influenced by what is passing around her."

The Times thinks the Foreign Office must bear the brunt of the blame, but it recognizes the handicap of allied diplomacy, and especially the handicap of Italy, with her special claims on the Eastern Adriatic seaboard, while it says it is naturally impossible for the allied diplomats to make the swift decisions of a single Foreign Office in Berlin.

"Unless we are misinformed, however," The Times adds, "The British Foreign Office, which from the first had a privileged position in dealing with the Balkan peoples, was intrusted by the Allies with the leading part in Balkan diplomacy and must, therefore, be responsible for its failure."

The Times concludes that much of the trouble is due to lack of co-ordination between military effort and diplomatic knowledge and between the foreign policy and the military policy.

"It was this," says The Times, "that led to the disastrous Dardanelles blunders and probably accounts for the Balkan failure, which has been largely influenced by the Russian retreat and our failure in Gallipoli."

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How the Clearing House supervises its member Banks

ABOUT once a year, without notice, the New York Clearing House sends its official auditors to make a minute examination of the Trust Companies' or Banks' affairs. This examination is primarily in the interest of the depositors. It follows about the same plan as the examinations of the State Banking Department.

In addition to the above examination, every Saturday morning each member Bank must give to the Clearing House and State Banking Department a statement of deposits, loans, reserves, etc., and an analysis of cash on hand, showing the actual condition on Friday night. Another report along the same lines must be submitted—showing the average condition for the week.

These reports when consolidated for all Clearing House Banks form the "Weekly Bank Statement" which is quoted in all parts of the country.

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GREEKS LEARN OF SECRET TREATY

Continued from Page 1.

one weak spot, it is pointed out here, is left to the southeast, in the Balkans.

It is therefore maintained that, the Allies having demonstrated their power of resistance in all directions except in the southeast, Germany is now massing her forces against the one remaining point there she may be able to break through the encircling wall. This is believed to be one of the chief reasons for the extent of the Austro-German movement to force a way to Constantinople and the routes leading to the Orient as well as for the counter movement of the Allies in landing large forces at Saloniki, interposing a barrier across this path of exit.

The Figaro says that the outcome of the new operations in the Balkans compares in significance with the historic battle at Salamis in which Themistocles finally held back the Persians.

SUGGESTS ALLIED COUNCIL.

Italian Idea for Handling the Situation in the Balkans.

MILAN, Oct. 10.—The Corriere Della Sera declares it to be a matter of urgent necessity that the Quadruple Entente adopt new methods of diplomacy and a more energetic policy in dealing with the Balkan States before it is too late.

"The Allies are too proud to adopt German methods," it says, "and consequently the eTutonic influence is spreading unopposed in these countries, leading to dire consequences."

This newspaper says that there should be constituted in the capital of one of the Entente nations an Executive Committee representing the allied nations for the purpose of increasing the rapidity and efficiency of diplomatic action and co-ordinating military efforts.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The Daily Mail points out this morning, that the success of Germany in establishing connections with Turkey, would mean the solution of Germany's copper problem, as virtually inexhaustible supplies of the metal would be available from the Arghana Maden Mine in Asia Minor. This mine, although hitherto much neglected, is one of the richest mines in the world, the newspaper says, and under German management it would soon be shipping copper wholesale over the new Baadad railway.

"Turkey," The Daily Mail adds, "could also be very helpful in the matter of cotton, although she would hardly be able to furnish all of this staple needed by Germany."

The Daily Mail warns against the sending of any small or insufficient Allied force into the new Balkan theatre.

"To help Serbia inadequately," it says, "is not to help her at all. This is a very big and perilous operation. It requires a very great army, and it cannot be begun in a haphazard way. We do not want any new and more spacious version of the 'rescue' of Antwerp."

Considers Greece's Position "Clear."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 10.—The Greek Minister here declares that the position of Greece is quite clear. Greece had no part in the original conflict between Serbia and Austria, and has no responsibility in the present Balkan complications. She cannot either rival or compete with the great Powers in the conflagration which is destined to modify the map of Europe, and perhaps of the world, but her national aspirations are so legitimate that he believes the belligerents cannot fail to recognize them, and will not oppose their realization, as this will contribute in a large measure to the settlement of the Eastern question and toward insuring a lasting and satisfactory peace.

New Anglo-French Fleet Commander

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Admiral Augustin Boué de Lapeyrère, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, has been relieved of his command at his own request owing to serious illness. Vice Admiral Dartige du Fournet has been named to succeed him.

LONDON CAN'T TREAT NOW.

New Law, Effective Today, Makes the Penalty $500 Fine.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.—The new anti-treating regulation in connection with the use and sale of alcoholic drinks goes into effect in London and the surrounding district today.

It is the most radical and far-reaching effort for the curtailment of drinking yet tried, for it affects nearly 10,000,000 persons, and violations of the regulation are punishable by a fine of $500 and six months in prison. The authorities have given notice that these penalties will be inflicted without mercy on offenders.

The law will curtail the consumption of alcoholic liquors by 50 per cent., and unless it is effective it will be followed by an order shortening the hours of sale. The report of a few days ago that an order had already been drafted for a curtailment of hours was "premature," according to officials, and there will be no such curtailment until the Board of Control has time to observe the effects of anti-treating.

All cafés, hotels, clubs, and liquor dealers are required to exhibit prominently in their places a copy of the anti-treating ordinance, which says plainly that "each person must give his order and pay for his own drink." The only exception to the rule is that drinks ordered with a full meal may be paid for by a host.

PRAISES ARABIC DISAVOWAL.

Vorwaerts, Socialist Organ, Says It Will Leave No Bitterness.

Satisfaction over the settlement of the controversy between the United States and Germany "in a manner that will leave no bitterness," coupled with a warning that the tension between the two countries may be easily revived at any moment, is expressed by the German Social Democratic organ, Vorwärts, in its issue of Sept. 21. The paper says:

"The wise yielding of the German Government in the submarine controversy has changed the German-American relations at one coup. The hateful tone which had been adopted by the American press for months against Germany and all things German has almost disappeared, and the German Ambassador, whose recall was being demanded a short time ago, today receives scarcely less praise than President Wilson himself. The Americans regard the outcome of the controversy as a great diplomatic victory, and this recognition furthers extraordinarily the national feeling of a people which has heretofore not played on the international stage a rôle commensurate with its greatness and wealth. The diplomatic victory has mightily strengthened the prestige of the President, so that his chances of being re-elected are very favorable today.

"Doubtless this is a victory that will leave no bitterness behind it. Germany is sacrificing nothing to which it is legitimately entitled. It pledges itself to observe the international practice with respect to the saving of neutral passengers on enemy passenger steamers. Only a strong nation, says a New York paper, could see its way to granting such a concession. But what today appears conspicuously as a great diplomatic victory for America will probably look different in the immediate future. The most remarkable thing about the American victory, for example, is that England has been most of all troubled because of it."

HOW IRELAND GETS NEWS.

Sligo Man Writes That He Depends on The Times for It.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is furnishing to persons in the British Isles war news which they cannot obtain from their own newspapers, according to a letter THE TIMES has just received from James Nangle, a subscriber in County Sligo, Ireland. Here is his letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I live in a remote corner of the western part of the Emerald Isle, I enjoy the supreme privilege of reading almost daily "All the News That's Fit to Print." All the way from New York City THE NEW YORK TIMES comes to me regularly with its pages full of interesting news from almost every country on the map. War news here, which for military reasons is rather scarce, is generously published, and this I greatly appreciate, since such news is otherwise almost unobtainable.

Occasionally I notice in your columns letters attacking Mr. Redmond's policy as leader of the Irish Nationalist Party. I would say that these attacks are unwarranted, since his policies are heartily indorsed by all loyal Irishmen at home and abroad whose faith in his able leadership has never been misplaced or betrayed. Mr. Redmond's attitude and action at the outbreak of the European war demonstrates his desire to uphold the traditional honor of Ireland, her dignity and loyalty, and the principles for which she stands. Mr. Redmond is an able and fearless leader whose interest in the cause of Ireland and her people is vital and sincere.

I thank you for courtesies extended and am pleased to be a subscriber to your valuable paper.

JAMES NANGLE.

Upper Avigna, County Sligo, Ireland.

When a press censor severely reprimanded the editor of a morning newspaper of St. John's, N. F., recently for reprinting war news from THE NEW YORK TIMES, it was disclosed that THE TIMES was furnishing the Canadians much information about the war that was suppressed by their local papers.

SOCCER STARS AT FRONT.

Colquhoun and Marquardt, Formerly of Columbia, with British.

Two former Columbia soccer stars, now fighting with the Allies in Europe, have recently been heard from. William Wallace Colquhoun and William C. Marquardt are the two men. The former is in the British trenches in Flanders and the latter is fighting with the British expeditionary force on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Both are of Scotch-English parentage and their pro-Ally sentiments led them to sail for England and enlist shortly after the outbreak of the war. Colquhoun comes from Tunbridge Wells, England, and received his education at Columbia. For three years he was considered the best soccer player on the Blue and White team and, single-handed, is credited with having kept his team in the championship race. He was a student in the Graduate School of Mining Engineering. In a letter to an official of Columbia, Colquhoun writes that he recently had a close call when a portion of his arm was shot away by a sniper. Later he was promoted to a Captaincy.

Marquardt, a native of New York City, was a junior in the Graduate School of Mining Engineering, leaving college before graduation. At centre half back he played a star game with the Columbia soccerites last year.

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WAR GIVES HIGH PAY TO GERMAN LABOR

Wages Mount Steadily as More and More Men Are Withdrawn for the Army.

BUT FUTURE IS A PROBLEM

Return of Peace Expected to Flood Labor Market—How Different Trades Have Been Depleted.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The huge drains and losses of thirteen months of war have had the paradoxical effect of placing the German workingman in a position of prosperity unexampled in his history, of raising his wages to a point never attained before, and of almost completely solving his nonemployment problem. The faster men at the front have fallen and holes in the ranks had to be filled, the better has become the situation of the men at home, the higher have mounted the savings banks deposits of the few doing the work of the former many.

Each month has drawn from the ranks of nearly all trade men whose places have not been filled, yet whose work has had to be done. The work has been done, in part by overtime labor, in part by workers whose value—and in consequence whose pay—increased about in proportion to the withdrawals.

Yet the very fact that the worker who has stayed at home is having an unprecedented heyday has created a problem which his leaders, if not he, is studying and worrying over—the problem of what is to become of him and of how to take care of him when the war is over, when hundreds of thousands of his fellows come streaming back from the front, when the lucrative manufacture of war materials suddenly stops. Some think the problem is to be solved by kindly employers who will immediately take back their former employes, even though business does not at once resume its before-the-war volume. Others, less optimistic, are far-sightedly negotiating with the Government already, and are asking that no matter when hostilities cease the hundreds of thousands not regularly employed as soldiers shall be kept on the rolls for eight or twelve weeks till economic matters adjust themselves and the men can get back to work.

The organized trades are piling up small fortunes in their treasuries against the time when they shall have to begin again paying out the non-employment benefits that just now have dwindled to the vanishing point. And the Government is practically pledged to supply hundreds of millions of marks, if necessary, toward this same end.

The labor situation in Berlin today is more than a fair measure by which to gauge the situation throughout the empire. More than ever since the beginning of the war there has been an influx of workers from the country, attracted by the high wages prevailing, especially in those trades catering to army needs. The country has always had a smaller percentage of men unfit for military service than the city. The needs of the army therefore, which have to call for more of the men who are fit, has created a greater shortage of workmen in the small towns than in the cities.

At the great Central Employment Bureau, maintained by the principal branches of labor in Berlin, between 45 and 50 trades are represented. At the end of the first week in September 15 of these trades reported that not one member was out of employment; 30 others reported from 1 to 183 members unemployed and entitled to unemployment support. The total number drawing this support was 540; six trades had one man apiece, four had two men, and three had three. The unemployment on Nov. 21, 1914, numbered 8,406 among the trades represented.

The City of Berlin assists in supporting the unemployed, and adds on an average 50 per cent. of what the trades themselves pay out. Yet during the week ending Aug. 21 last, the city was forced to expend through this channel but one-half of 1,786 marks, while during the week ending Nov. 2, 1914, unemployment had been so great that the city's share had been one-half of 54,807 marks.

The following table shows the status of the organized workers of Berlin. In the first column is the number employed on July 1, 1915, in the second the number drawn into the army up to June 30, 1915, in the third the total employed on July 1, 1914:

	Employed July 1, 1915.	Called in to June 30, 1915.	Employed July 1, 1914.
Trades.			
Asphalt	166	8	174
Bakers	5,020	1,323	5,958
Stone cutters	439	342	848
Brewery	2,915	2,148	5,033
Bookbinders	4,913	1,211	8,085
Printers	7,008	5,702	12,367
Coopers	398	224	628
Printers' helpers	3,133	1,027	3,380
Office workers	2,130	179	2,708
Roofers	270	178	442
Factory workers	4,883	3,027	8,754
Butchers	517	1,728	1,704
Barbers	128	169	497
Gardeners	424	1,211	1,706
Restaurant	1,886	2,153	4,777
City employes	5,355	4,065	9,619
Glaziers	211	178	471
House servants	562	1	980
Woodworkers	15,380	7,162	27,690
Hatmakers	771	190	1,106
Coppersmiths	511	314	719
Leather	727	175	742
Lithographers	2,386	1,139	3,526
Painters	2,048	1,614	4,189
Machinists	1,650	900	2,663
Metal workers	57,286	32,210	80,183
Musicians	185	85	344
Porcelain	135	137	313
Saddle makers	5,711	1,356	3,651
Tailors	5,730	2,944	9,903
Shoemakers	1,942	601	2,803
Brickworkers	394	379	979
Bricklayers	381	218	385
Tobacco	1,415	66	1,399
Tapestry	1,145	662	1,907
Textile	1,635	502	3,120
Potters	747	445	1,116
Transportation	24,318	22,855	51,737
Carpenters	1,467	1,250	2,320

The bookbinders' is one of the few trades in which wages have risen but little. Not only have many been called into service, but many others have voluntarily left it for more lucrative "army industries." The woodworkers present another case similar to that of the bookbinders. Not even the war and its shortage has made their trade advantageous, and several hundred have left it for other callings, in addition to those who have been called on for military service.

SAYS KAISER AND CZAR FACE REVOLT AT HOME

Delegate to Berne Conference Declares Discontent Is Growing in Germany.

Growing discontent in Germany and rumors of revolutions brewing in both Germany and Russia as a result of the war were reported yesterday by Mme. Alexandra Kollontay of Petrograd, who arrived here last Friday from Christiania for an agitation tour under the direction of the German-speaking section of the Socialist Party.

Details of the conference held on Sept. 5-8 near Berne, Switzerland, and participated in by some of the leading Socialists of Germany, Russia, Poland, Switzerland, France, Italy, and the Scandinavian and Balkan countries, at which the course to be followed regarding the war by the Socialists of Europe was debated from all points of view, were given by Mme. Kollontay. It was a conference at which a new Socialist International was practically organized, and at which it was made plain that large and influential bodies of Socialists in Germany and in Russia were going to do all in their power to end the war and to put an end to imperialism in the countries named—an end that could only be obtained, it was frankly stated, by the dethronement of the Kaiser and the Czar.

Mme. Kollontay is a friend and coworker of the noted German Socialist Karl Liebknecht, in whose house she was at the time it was searched by the German authorities and Liebknecht's private correspondence and other private papers seized.

Mme. Kollontay was one of those who attended the conference near Berne. The reason Liebknecht was not present at the deliberations was due to the fact, she said, that he had been conscripted and forced to go to the front by the German military authorities. The conferees, she added, were genuine representatives of the international party, and were men and women who would never forgive the Socialists who joined coalition cabinets in the countries at war, or who, like most of the German Socialists, voted in favor of the credits that made the war possible.

Asked to discuss Germany so far as the attitude of the Socialists there was concerned, Mme. Kollontay said:

"This is an imperialistic war, and the Socialists of Germany know and realize that it is such."

"But the Socialists in the Reichstag at the beginning of the war voted in favor of it and helped vote the war credits to carry it on. How do you reconcile that with what you have just said?"

"Those who voted for the German war credits will never be forgiven, just as those who accepted portfolios in coalition cabinets in other countries will not be forgiven," she answered.

"Is there a revolution brewing in Russia, one of the objects of which would be to depose the Czar?" Mme. Kollontay was asked.

"Yes, I am quite sure there is, and the same is true of Germany, for if there is a revolution in one of those countries there will be a revolution in the other also. Once the revolution starts in Russia it will start in Germany, too."

"What is the situation in Germany? Are the people contented?"

"There is no contentment in Germany, but before I refer to it more at length I also want to make it plain that there is no contentment in the other countries at war either. In Germany the discontent with the situation is growing all the time. No matter what reports are sent out, it is a fact that great suffering prevails in Germany. The cost of living has increased tremendously, in some instances the cost of necessaries having gone up 60 and 70 per cent., and in others 100 per cent. and even more. You can say that every necessity has gone up more than 50 per cent. The Government, it is true, makes a small allowance to women and children, but this allowance is barely enough to pay the rent and leaves nothing for the purchase of the food that is even more necessary than is the roof. The unemployment situation in Germany could be worse than it is, yet it is true that the percentage of unemployed is greater now than ever before in German history."

"Are the Socialist leaders, that is, those of the new International, in Germany and in Russia in communication concerning the plan to put an end to imperialism?"

"It is perfectly true to say that they are," was the answer.

Mme. Kollontay will speak in German to the Socialists of Brooklyn tomorrow night at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on the international situation created by the war, as viewed from the standpoint of European Socialism.

DERNBURG'S LATEST SCHEME.

Wants Germans to Punish Italy by Keeping Away After the War.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Oct. 11, (via London.)—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, writing in the Tageblatt, makes a proposal to punish Italy for her "betrayal of the German cause" by every German pledging himself to refrain from visiting Italy for five years after the war.

The Tageblatt opposes this idea, and many intellectual Germans criticise it as mad and foolish chauvinism.

The idea is warmly welcomed in military circles, however.

EDISON HAD HAND WIRELESS

Aid Tapped Morse Code on Inventor's Wrist at Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—How Thomas A. Edison overcame the disadvantage of deafness as Chairman of Secretary Daniels's Naval Board when it met in Washington last week, was told by Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer of the Edison industries, who was made Chairman's Assistant of the board.

Mr. Edison has been exceedingly deaf since a boy. Dr. Hutchison made a special acousticon for him, but the inventor declined to be bothered with the contrivance. But Mr. Edison and Dr. Hutchison were both telegraphers once, and both are acquainted with the Morse code. So they arranged that Dr. Hutchison should keep Mr. Edison informed by tapping his wrist.

Throughout the sessions Dr. Hutchison sat at the side of Mr. Edison gently tapping his wrist in the Morse code. When Mr. Edison wanted to know anything quietly, the process was reversed and he did the tapping on Dr. Hutchison's wrist. So well did the signals work, that probably Mr. Edison will continue to employ them at all meetings.

PADEREWSKI ASKS WAR AID.

He Pleads for Poland at a Concert in Aid of Its Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Before an audience that filled Symphony Hall this afternoon Paderewski gave the first of three concerts in aid of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. The other two will be given in New York on Oct. 23 and Philadelphia on Oct. 30.

Preceding a recital of Chopin's music he spoke eloquently for forty minutes of Poland's past, and pictured the country as it was today after having been a battlefield for more than a year. When he entered the audience rose to greet him. When he ended the same tribute was paid to him.

It has been long since a Boston audience has been so profoundly impressed by a speaker. Paderewski spoke without notes, and never once faltered or sought for the right word. In his description of Poland as it is today he took no sides, and made no sensational statements or accusations.

RE-ENTERS ENGLISH CHURCH

Rev. R. J. Campbell Announces Move in Farewell City Temple Sermon.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, who last month resigned the pastorate of the City Temple, in his farewell sermon tonight announced that he was about to return to the Church of England, after an interval of twenty years spent in the nonconformist ministry.

Mr. Campbell will receive ordination from the Bishop of Birmingham. He will be attached to the Cathedral in that city.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell's career has been a spectacular one since the time when, at Oxford in 1895, he abandoned his plans to take orders in the Church of England and joined the Congregationalists as pastor of a church in Brighton. Eight years later, at the age of 36, he was made minister at the City Temple in the East End of London, a post he resigned on account of ill-health last month.

In 1907 he declared his conviction "that Socialism was the practical expression of Christianity."

DR. GRANT SEEKS HEALTH.

Goes to Bedford Hills to Recuperate from Pneumonia.

The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, has gone to Bedford Hills to recuperate from an attack of pneumonia early in the week as a result of a cold caught during a 50-mile ride in an open automobile which he made in order to conduct a funeral.

H. H. Baxter, sexton of the church, told inquirers yesterday that Dr. Grant is in no danger. Services were conducted at the church last night by the Rev. C. W. Naumann of Chicago.

CONGRESSMEN JOIN DEFENSE CAMPAIGN

One-third of the Members of the House Pledge Support for Bigger Army and Navy.

MANY SENATORS IN LINE

Mr. O'Gorman Says He Will Do Everything in His Power to Advance Movement.

About one-third of the members of the National House of Representatives, as well as a large number of Senators, have written to the National Security League announcing their purpose to support a program for an adequate defense in the next Congress. Yesterday excerpts from the replies of the Senators and Congressmen so far received were made public by the Security League.

The names of Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri and of Senator O'Gorman of New York head the list. Mr. Clark wrote that in a speech delivered in San Francisco he indicated his views on the matter in question. He said he favored a policy of peace with honor, but that he had no sympathy with a "peace at any price" policy.

Senator O'Gorman wrote that he would do everything in his power to advance "the general object of preparedness for national defense." Senator Weeks of Massachusetts said he always had been and still was in favor of reasonable preparedness for national defense.

"I favor action by Congress," says Representative Joseph Walsh of Massachusetts, "which will secure to this country an adequate means of defense both by land and sea."

"My voice and vote will be for the full measure of defense to which the American people are entitled," says Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, "and for such measures of the Army and Navy Boards as, in my opinion, will give such measure of defense or a step toward it."

Representative E. J. Hill of Connecticut, who says that he is against unnecessary expenditure of money for aggressive purposes and is particularly opposed to any bond issue, states, however, that he is "heartily in favor of all legislation necessary for the absolute defense of the United States against attack from abroad."

Where New York Members Stand.

The replies of seven New York Congressmen are incorporated in statements given out by the league as follows:

Michael F. Conry, Fifteenth District: "I am positively in favor of retaining for our country military and naval forces sufficient in strength to enforce respect and guarantee peace perpetually."

Walter M. Chandler, Nineteenth District: "I am in favor of greatly strengthening both our army and our navy in every branch and in all lines of the service, to the end that we may be amply prepared to defend the country and the flag in any emergency that might arise."

Jacob A. Cantor, Twentieth District: "I am in favor of having our country thoroughly prepared for national defense, and will do all I can in or out of Congress to aid that result."

Walter W. Magee, Thirty-fifth District: "I stand for America first, last and all the time. I am against militarism, but believe in a regular army of sufficient size to form a sufficient nucleus to sustain, at any and all times, the honor, dignity, and traditions of this republic. I am in favor of the building of a modern navy second to none as the best safeguard for peace, a first line of defense that in all human probability cannot be successfully attacked."

Harry H. Pratt, Thirty-seventh District: "I am in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the National Security League and favor giving to the American people the full measure of defense to which they are entitled and which the situation of this nation demands."

S. Wallace Dempsey, Fortieth District: "I earnestly favor adequate preparation for national defense."

Charles Bennett Smith, Forty-first District: "I am in favor of more adequate national defense."

Two members from New Jersey, J. H. Capstick and Frederick R. Lehlbach, add their names to the four New Jersey members who have previously gone on record in favor of adequate national defense.

Representative Capstick says that he finds the sentiment throughout his district is in favor of strengthening national defenses.

Mr. Lehlbach writes: "I am heartily in favor of increased preparedness for the defense of this country."

From Delaware, Senator du Pont writes that he is glad that the League has been organized and the question of national defense which should have been considered long ago is now receiving attention which it so eminently deserves.

Senator Harding's View.

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio states his position as follows: "I heartily favor a program of preparedness, especially naval. The aerial service and submarine force should be equal to all possible needs. It is not wise to rush to militarism and we will not do it. We do need an army double the present force, with some practical method of providing trained officers for the available volunteers, aside from practical encouragement and through training of the militia of the several states."

"I am emphatically in favor of thorough and adequate preparedness, and shall so speak and vote in the coming Congress," says Representative Nicholas Longworth.

Representative A. M. Overmyer of Ohio, writes that President Wilson will no doubt recommend to the next Congress a considerable program for National defense and he adds, "I have no doubt that it will be of such a nature that I can consistently support the same."

One of the most important letters from Illinois comes from Representative Fred A. Britten, who says that he has just returned to this country after a seven-months' trip to the Far East and is now more than ever convinced that an effective council for national defense and for national preparedness for any emergency must not be delayed any longer. Other favorable expressions from Illinois Congressmen come from Representatives McKinley, Fuller, Sabath and Sterling.

Letters from the West and Middle West indicate the growth of sentiment in favor of adequate preparedness in those sections of the country.

Representative D. R. Anthony of Kansas, who is a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, says that there should be an increase of a regular army of fifteen regiments of field artillery, fifteen regiments in infantry and five regiments of cavalry.

DESTROYERS WIN LAURELS.

Their Scout Work in War Game Lauded by Admiral Fletcher.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 10.—Thousands of officers and men from the Atlantic Fleet visited Newport today following the end of the war game which they called the greatest ever held by the navy on the Atlantic Coast. The lesson is regarded as a valuable one for all hands.

The conduct of the submarines was good, save in the case of the D-1, Lieutenant C. Q. Wright commanding, which had to be convoyed to Block Island by the destroyer MacDougal, because of engine trouble. What minor troubles other submarines had were repaired by the officers and crews. Some of the submarines were far south during the game.

The destroyers Cassin and MacDougal discovered the "Blue" fleet and in general the destroyers covered themselves with glory, so much so that Admiral Fletcher sent a wireless message of congratulations to Captain William S. Sims, in command of the flotilla, for the strenuous and successful efforts in locating the enemy, these vessels covering about two thousand miles at speeds of from fifteen to thirty knots, running almost to Bermuda.

The ships will be here until the end of the week, when the battleships will go to their navy yards for two weeks' overhauling.

The commander of the fleet, Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, arrived this afternoon on the flagship Wyoming.

DEBATE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Villard and Menken Speak at the Sunday Evening Forum.

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Evening Post, and S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, debated national preparedness at the Sunday Evening Forum of the Free Synagogue, 36 East Sixty-eighth Street, last night. Mr. Menken advocated the strongest possible navy and an army of sufficient size to form, with the National Guard, the nucleus of a great volunteer army in the event of a national crisis. Mr. Villard, on the other hand, said he favored the smallest possible army, and suggested one of 25,000 men, the size of the regular establishment prior to the Spanish war. He also said he favored a navy of about the size of the navy prior to 1898.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, made a short speech at the end of the debate and deplored the fact that President Wilson had come out for national preparedness. He also denounced those who would throw the United States into war with Japan, and praised Japan for its dignified and conciliatory bearing toward America. He named William Randolph Hearst and Richmond Pearson Hobson as "lunatics" who would, if they could, bring on war between Japan and this country. Likewise he paid his compliments to the "Sand Lot orators" of San Francisco who, he said, wanted to run the foreign affairs of this country. Dr. Wise came out unqualifiedly for disarmament.

Mr. Menken opened and closed the debate. He said it was one of the good signs of the times that preparedness, which he characterized as the most vital question before the country, was being discussed in church and synagogue, and that the people were awaking to the importance of the issue. He cited army and navy officers as his authority for the statement that the United States had not sufficient ammunition in reserve to fight a battle an hour long, and said that a first-class power, once it had defeated the navy, could land an army of 40,000 men on Long Island and capture New York City in three days and "demand any tribute of any size desired."

"An army and navy adequate to give America the protection needed is the best of insurance, and I am in favor of that insurance, no matter what it costs," said Mr. Menken.

Mr. Villard said that military preparedness such as was advocated meant the loss by the United States of its moral position in the world. He said that the army and navy lobby in Washington was more than any lobby maintained by any "big business."

"The lobby of the big interests takes a rest now and then, but the army and navy lobby goes on forever," he said.

Naval officers, and not the builders, Mr. Villard said, were responsible for whatever defects existed in the submarine arm of the navy. Referring to army and navy legislation in the coming Congress, he said that the naval estimates to be submitted to President Wilson would call for $250,000,000, while Secretary Garrison's army estimate will be about $300,000,000. The yearly cost of the navy, he said, exceeded the returns on all the endowments of all the universities in the world, while the national defense bill of the Government called for an expenditure of about 75 cents out of every $1 appropriated by Congress for all purposes.

"Conscription lurks in the background," said Mr. Villard, "if the policy of those who advocate preparedness is carried out. Army officers have told me that if the proposed military legislation is enacted it will mean conscription, perhaps as it affects the National Guard, but conscription in a way, just the same."

SAYS WE NEED FOREIGN POLICY

Norman Angell Asserts the Lack of One Will Bring Us to Disaster.

Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," spoke yesterday morning on "America and the World Crisis" at the Free Synagogue, in Carnegie Hall.

"I believe this country will have great and bloody wars in the future," he said, "but they will not be fought on our soil. The Monroe Doctrine and the Japanese immigration question are but two of the many causes that may precipitate bloodshed. If Americans do not wish to witness such a state of affairs here as Europeans are now facing, they must do something active to prevent it. By inert indifference to the problems confronting us we are merely heading for the catastrophe.

"Military preparedness without preparedness of policy will avail us nothing if we are going to have a great army and navy. We should first have a definite international policy. This is what most of the European nations have lacked. Great Britain's policy with reference to the German problem only became certain twenty-four hours before war was declared.

"What is the policy that American armament is to protect! For always, in the last resort, an army and navy are used to protect, not a country, but a policy. No amount of military preparedness can give her real security.

"If our present attitude is persisted in it will some day land this country, however great its military force, in disaster, in possibly long and exhausting wars, which will transform the character of American civilization and Prussianize it. All such things may be avoided by real preparedness, preparedness on the side of policy.

"Although our condition will be relatively better after the present war, we shall, as a matter of fact, be worse off than previously. Europe is not going to be a good market after the wholesale destruction that is now going on there. The people will not be able to live in luxury. South American countries will not be able to obtain in Europe, as in the past, capital for the development of their resources."

NAMES NEW DESTROYERS.

Daniels Honors the Memory of Six Noted Navy Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Secretary Daniels tonight announced the selection of names for six destroyers now under construction. They are to be designated as the Sampson, Rowan, Davis, Allen, Wilkes and Shaw.

The Sampson is named for Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, who was in command of the naval forces operating against Spain in the West Indies in 1898. The Rowan is named for Vice Admiral Stephen Clegg Rowan, who served in the Mexican and civil wars. The Davis is named for Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, who was a member of the board on ironclad ships which recommended the construction of the Monitor, and was a flag officer in 1862.

The Allen is named for Commander William Henry Allen, who entered the navy in 1800 and died in 1813. He was Third Lieutenant of the Chesapeake in 1807 when she struck her flag to the British ship Leopard, and he fired the only gun from the Chesapeake.

The Wilkes is named for Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, who commanded the expedition of 1838-42 which explored islands of the Pacific. He commanded the San Jacinto in 1861 when she took from the British steamer Trent the Confederate Commissioners Mason and Slidell. The Shaw is named for Captain John Shaw, another early hero of the navy, who died at Philadelphia in 1823.

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TAFT EXPOUNDS HIS PEACE PLANS

Big Harlem Congregation Hears Arguments for an International Court.

CITES MODERN PRECEDENTS

What Arbitration Did for America and Britain It Can Do for Others, He Says.

When the great war in Europe ends it will find both victor and vanquished in a state of exhaustion the like of which generations have not seen, said ex-President William H. Taft, in the course of an address he delivered in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, 126th Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. Mr. Taft, who is President of the League to Enforce Peace, organized in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, last June, talked of the purposes of that organization, and held out the hope that the time would come when arbitration would make it easier to avert war.

An audience that taxed the capacity of the church greeted the ex-President, while hundreds of others were unable to get in. It was Mr. Taft's first appearance here since his return from the West, and he never looked in better condition.

"We have," he said, "a dreadful cataclysm before us in Europe. We have been brought very close to it. We have been made to realize that the attitude of the neutrals with respect to war is growing more and more difficult and nearer and nearer to the controversy. We are going on, because of the changes in the methods of carrying on war, to a state of things where every war affects all the world more and more closely.

"We have had a crisis in our own affairs, in our own relations to Germany and to England, and others of the belligerents, which we would not have had a hundred years ago, due to the new methods of making war. We find that the interests of neutrals are sacrificed more in modern conditions of warfare than they ever were before. And so it was that a number of gentlemen met at the Century Club one night in a postprandial meeting. The gentlemen who were gathered there agreed on a plan which they thought, if worked out—not the details but the general features of a plan—might make war less probable. We are not, we hope, attempting the impossible. We shall continue to have war as long as Governments are made of men, and men have the human nature and the defects of human nature that lead to controversy, and ultimately to war. And the business of men who are practical men is to look about for some plan, not to abolish war, but to furnish a means of avoiding war, furnish some means by which war when it threatens shall be made less probable."

Mr. Taft then outlined the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace, the first of which is that all justiciable questions, capable of settlement on principles of law and equity by a court, arising between nations, which can not be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to an international court to be established by the league, and that that court shall have the power to decide whether the question before it is one that can be settled, and if it can not be, shall have the right to refer it to a council of conciliation, which shall hear the controversy, negotiate between the parties to the dispute, and finally recommend a settlement.

Ready to Fight for Peace.

"Also," added Mr. Taft, "it was decided that if any of the nations bound by the league to submit their questions to either the court or the council of conciliation should fail to do so, but instead begin hostile acts and war against any other member of the league with whom the controversy was had, then all the rest of the league by economic and military force should defend the one who was thus prematurely attacked. And by that threat we hope that war may be avoided. If you had ten or twelve or fifteen nations in this league, and a nation intending to begin war faced the probability that all the rest would protect the nation against which it intended to bring the war, we feel that the moral force of that obligation would make war very unlikely."

The league also proposed, Mr. Taft pointed out, the holding of international congresses for the discussion of questions of international law, and framing, in a way, a kind of legislative body the purpose of which would be to enlarge international law, with an international court to administer it.

After citing the hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain, despite the many differences which had arisen, and the good grace with which both countries had submitted to arbiters' awards against them, Mr. Taft said:

"Now, that is the kind of experience that helped to put us in a proper condition for arbitration. Unless you are willing to lose an arbitration you are not fitted for arbitration. Unless your state of mind is such that you are willing to play the game, then let's fight all the time, because an arbitration in which, if I may use the expression, the dice are loaded, is no arbitration at all. In other words, when we submit ourselves to a court we must be willing to abide the judgment. It's like the old orthodox Puritan, strict views we had in Connecticut that required that a man, if he wished to be saved, should be willing to be damned. And so, if we go into an arbitration, we must be willing to abide the judgment of the court.

An Anglo-Saxon Example.

"Now, we have permanent arbitration between Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. We have a permanent arbitration to settle the matter of boundary waters, exactly the question that arose in Kansas against Colorado and in Missouri against Illinois. And they are sitting all the time taking up these questions along the border. And so we have a permanent Claims Commission that sits as an arbitration to settle present and future claims to arise. Therefore, I say that the precedent of an international court is right before us, and it is working practically."

Discussing the question of the obligation on the part of all members of the league to protect that member of the league against whom another member attempts to bring war, Mr. Taft said:

"You say that treaties won't bind a nation to perform an obligation that is so burdensome as that. Well, we have it in this war. France had no relation to Serbia; England had no relation to Serbia, or the relations between Serbia and Russia and between Serbia and Austria, and yet England because of her obligation to Belgium, France because of other obligations, and offensive and defensive alliance with Russia, those two nations have gone in and risked their entire integrity, growing out of treaty obligations. And yet you say that treaties are always broken. Sometimes they are, but ought we to proceed on the theory that treaties are not to be kept? Why, you would break up society if you proceeded on the theory that contracts were not kept between individuals simply because sometimes they are broken and it leads to a lawsuit."

DR. LYNCH PRAISES WILSON.

Peace Advocate Calls His a New Standard of Diplomacy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Carnegie Church Peace Union, addressing the International Peace Congress today, praised President Wilson's handling of the German dispute arising out of the sinking of the Lusitania as having established a higher standard of diplomacy than had hitherto prevailed.

"Notice," said Dr. Lynch, "when President Wilson, rising above the low and universal conception of national greatness, and carrying it up into that level where we judge great men, insisted that the first duty of the United States was not retaliation, not revenge, not protecting her honor, not even seeking reparation, but was the securing of safety on the seas of all innocent people, and the rescuing of Germany from her mad course. Notice, we say, how many Christian men in high places excoriated him and spoke with sneers and jeers. When men put self first they fought day and night. When they learned to put service first they had peace. The same law will hold with nations."

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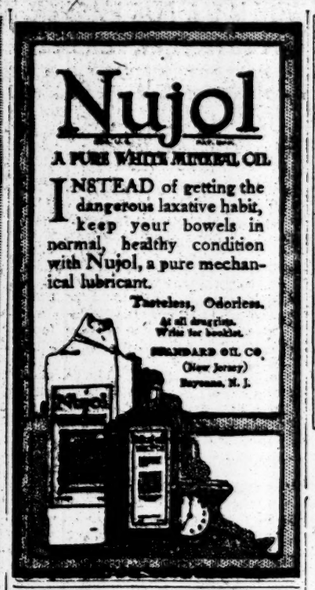

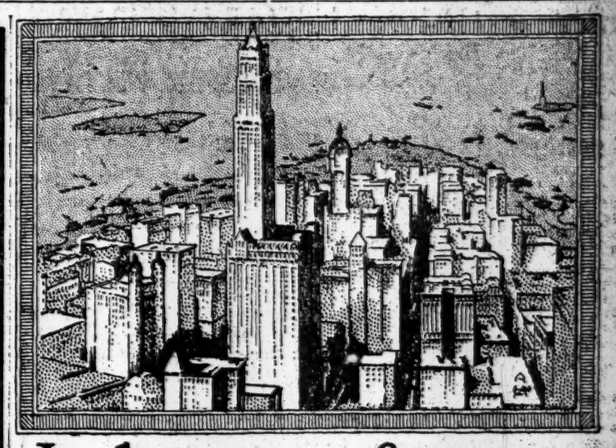

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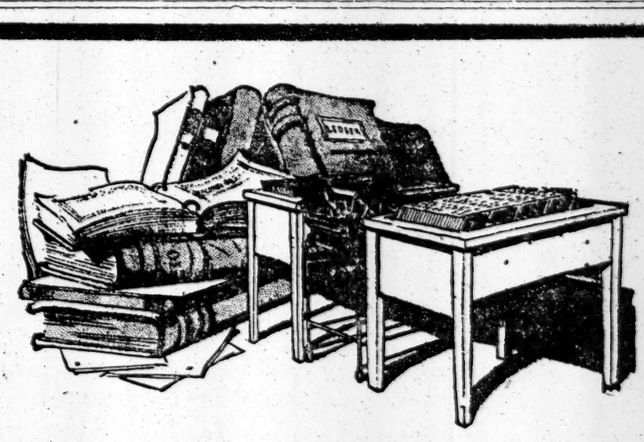

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Stewart Edward White has written a remarkable story of three generations in California life. It is called "The Tide." Also, if you have wondered whether commission governments are successful, you will want to read "Running a Modern Town", a description of what Dayton has accomplished since the Ohio flood—both in this week's issue of

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BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

You will be amused by "Coggie," by John R. Spears; curious over "Ten Thousand Horses," by George Hibbard; laugh over Tibe's joke on Unc Jonas in Mr. Gordon's "The King's Harnt," and interested in mother's literary aspirations in Mrs. Schuyler's "In Pursuit of An Interest."—All

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In The Annalist this morning

An article of particular interest to men in business, suggesting means to prevent foreign under-selling in this country, together with a study of anti-dumping legislation abroad. A new business problem, newly presented.

In the same issue:

An Analysis of the British War Budget
The Coal Operator and His Difficulties
The Annalist Open Security Market
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SPARE ARMENIANS, POPE ASKS SULTAN

Following Report from Constantinople, Benedict XV. Writes to the Porte.

GERMANS RESENT BLAME

The Cologne Gazette Says England Is Trying to Divert Attention from "Invasion" of Greece.

ROME, Oct. 10.—Mgr. Dolci, the Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople, having reported to the Holy See on the sufferings of the Armenians, Pope Benedict has written an autograph letter to the Sultan of Turkey interceding for the unfortunate people.

BERLIN, Oct. 10, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—"The Cologne Gazette refers to the accusations of Lord Cromer and the Marquis of Crewe in the House of Lords that German Consular officials encouraged the Turkish population to attack Armenians," says the Overseas News Agency. "The newspaper states that the purpose of these unfounded assertions is easy to comprehend. England wishes to divert the attention of neutrals from the violation of Greek neutrality, and, since the Belgian question is no longer novel enough, turns to new accusations."

TURKISH HORRORS IN PERSIA.

American-Educated Native Asks Aid for Thousands of Victims.

Shleeman Malek Yonan, a well-to-do Persian who was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1913 and returned to his native city of Urumiah, has sent an appeal to the country that gave him his education to help the thousands of sufferers about him.

Mr. Yonan, whose nickname in college was Prince and who as a track athlete established the Washington and Lee record for the broad jump, makes his appeal in a letter written to a classmate on July 25, 1915, in which he describes as much of his terrible experience as the censors would pass. The letter is addressed to F. W. McWaine and has been printed in The Ring-Tum Phi, the Washington and Lee college weekly. It says in part:

"It would take volumes, as big as the Encyclopaedia Britannica to give to the world a picture so horrible. No such thing has happened since Creation.

"When Turkey declared war against the Allies, the Russians had a small army in Urumiah. A couple of months later the army was withdrawn from Urumiah. Now the sought chance had come to the Mussulmans. Oh, they did what they had contemplated, and a hundred per cent. more.

"From that day commenced our tortures and evil days. Honestly, as I am writing, the tears are running down my cheeks. I can't help crying. Thousands and thousands of our people—men, women, and children, have been butchered in cold blood. Thousands of girls from seven years up have been destroyed by the Moslems. Thousands have been forced against their will to become Mohammedans. Our churches are converted into stables—three-fourths of them burned. More than a hundred and twenty villages of Christians have been turned into ashes. Today there is no habitation left for us. Our own houses have been burned—property taken away—absolutely nothing left. Not being satisfied with this, the cruel Moslems imposed a heavy fine upon certain persons. There was a heavy fine on me. I couldn't find the money. Then I was warned to hide myself; if not I would mount the scaffold. I had to borrow the money to pay the fine.

"Well, I suppose you would think perhaps that was enough for me. But this was merely an introduction to the greater horrors. My folks had fled to Russia when they had a chance. My little brother and myself were left behind—found it impossible to go, so we had to stay.

"For exactly four months I hid myself. A Moslem friend of mine hid me. Imagine four months in a dark room, not being able to see even sunlight. Three times I escaped the capture. God himself saved me. The authorities were hunting me hard. Why they were so diligently hunting for me I do not know.

"The Christianity has absolutely perished here. About twelve thousand have perished by famine, murder and typhoid. Thanks to the American missionaries; they did a heroic work. It was their efforts which saved the remaining Christians.

"As a friend, college mate, and classmate, I appeal to you for help. We are making appeals everywhere. The people are starving to death."

In submitting the letter for publication, Mr. McWaine accompanied it with an appeal in Yonan's behalf, saying that contributions might be sent to him, at Lexington, Va., or direct to Shleeman Malek Yonan, Urumiah, Persia.

TO PLEAD FOR ARMENIANS.

Mass Meeting to be Held at Century Theatre Sunday.

The Armenian Atrocities Committee of 70 Fifth Avenue, through its secretary, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, announced yesterday that a mass meeting would be held in the Century Theatre next Sunday afternoon, when the situation in Turkey would be discussed. It will be under the joint auspices of the committee and the organization known as Armenian Sympathizers, which has on its rolls the names of more than 20,000 persons. The Rev. Dr. James L. Barton of Boston, ex-President of Euphrates College; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and several prominent Armenians will speak. Several missionaries, recently returned from Turkey, are expected to be present, and will tell of their experiences in Armenia.

The meeting is called primarily, says a statement issued by the joint committee, to make a protest in the name of the American people against what has every appearance of being a governmental policy on the part of Turkey to wipe out the entire non-Moslem population of Turkey.

The secondary purpose of the mass meeting is to interest the public in the necessity of raising funds for those whose needs can be reached through the activities of the embassy at Constantinople. This has the hearty support of Henry Morgenthau, our Ambassador to Turkey, who has already received $100,000 from the American Committee.

It was announced yesterday that Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore had accepted membership on the Armenian Atrocities Committee, among the members of which are Bishop Greer, Dr. Barton, Cleveland H. Dodge, Oscar S. Straus, and other prominent men.

The committee will issue tickets of admission, which may be obtained from Professor Dutton at 70 Fifth Avenue, or at the headquarters of the Armenian Sympathizers, at 175 Fifth Avenue.

Prays for Morgenthau's Work.

Dr. J. H. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in leading his congregation in prayer yesterday, remembered Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, and prayed that the Envoy's efforts may continue successful in obtaining protection for the Armenians. Dr. Jowett also prayed that the nurses may be able to continue their work.

Trains Kill Two Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 10.—Two boys were killed last night at railroad crossings here. George Lloyd, 16 years old, a son of Police Sergeant William Lloyd, died in General Hospital from injuries received when he was struck by a freight train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. James Dennison, 20 years old, of 453 Felton Street, was instantly killed when a Long Branch division train hit him at Elisabeth Avenue. There are no gates at either crossing.

NEW HALL FOR VASSAR ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Three Alumnae to Erect Building to Cost Several Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Two thousand visitors here for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Vassar College, which began this afternoon, were told that Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of the college, would make the formal announcement tomorrow that $60,000 was to be presented to the college as a foundation for a $150,000 fund to build an alumnae hall.

Mrs. Avery Coonley of Chicago, class of 1896, and her sister, Mrs. Elon Hooker of Greenwich, Conn., class of 1894, and another graduate whose name was not obtainable tonight, are the donors of the $60,000.

The college authorities plan to build two wings on the new hall, which are to contain apartments for the unmarried members of the Faculty. The hall will be erected on Rock Lot, opposite the college.

The need of spiritual gifts from the colleges to American life was emphasized by President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University in the anniversary sermon this afternoon.

"Some colleges for men have gone astray in the pursuit of ideals of scientific research divorced from life, and some have interpreted too narrowly the idea of vocation," he said. "Our women's colleges have never yet followed these false gods. The gift most needed today from all the colleges is in the realm of international relations. The appalling tragedy of Europe, which has involved already Asia and Africa and has threatened America, has stripped us of many illusions and brought home to us the primitive facts of national and racial psychology. We find that the roots of war are not in the desire for bread or gold, or even for wife or child. The roots of war are sentiments of devotion to an ideal entity, the State. And if the roots of war are ideal the remedy for war is in the ideal realm also, in the renovated spirit of man. If we can through the American college convey some such gift to the world we shall fulfill the most ardent hopes of those who laid their foundations in sacrificial toil and undying faith."

Following Dr. Faunce's address there was a reception in the athletic circle for delegates from other colleges here for a series of student conferences this week.

This evening an organ recital was given in the chapel by T. Tertius Noble, organist of St. Thomas's Church, New York.

Tomorrow the pageant of Athenae will be given by the students.

CHARGES MINOR JILTED HER.

Anna Duchner Starts Suit Involving Jewish Ceremonial.

Sam Raucher is 20 years old. Anna Duchner, who is 28, is suing him for $5,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry her. When the case comes up in City Court today Judge Ransome will have to decide whether Raucher, who is a waiter, was old enough to break a promise to marry when he was not old enough to wed without his parents' consent.

Raucher has engaged Rudolph Stand of 170 Broadway as counsel, and the young woman has retained Meyer Glickstein of 290 Broadway. In April, 1914, Miss Duchner got a judgment of $1,044 by default against Raucher and had him put in Ludlow Street Jail. She relented when the waiter promised to marry her. Sheriff Grifenhagen opened the prison doors and they hurried to the Marriage License Bureau. There no license was obtained because of Raucher's age, and the young couple went away with sad faces—she to her millinery shop, he back to jail.

Raucher retained Mr. Stand and he was released on a writ. The young woman then brought suit again. So the defendant is raising the age question and also is contending that they met through a schatchen, or marriage broker. He called on Miss Duchner several times, but spoke no words of love. One night he went to a feast at her house, and right in the midst of it a crash of a china plate was heard. That, he explains, stands for mazeltuff, (congratulations,) and the ceremonial of an engagement. Thus began a discussion over the wine, schnapps, sponge cake, and gefillte fisch about marriage, and the young woman, he asserts, said something about a wedding. A day or two later, he declares, Miss Duchner met him on the street and asked him for the names of his friends, he not knowing that they were to be invited as wedding guests.

The plaintiff is still willing to marry him, but if he refuses she wants $5,000. Raucher says he has not that amount of money any way.

FINDS HIS HOME RIFLED.

Burglars Ransack Rooms of W. J. Paglieri, Jr., In His Absence.

William J. Paglieri, Jr., who lives on the top floor of the five-story apartment house at 2,444 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, came home last night to find his rooms in disorder. Burglars had entered the front apartment on the same floor, which was occupied by Mrs. Loock, by making their way down the dumbwaiter shaft from the roof.

From the rooms of Mrs. Loock, a large amount of silver had been taken, and then the thieves had visited Mr. Paglieri's apartment by way of a fire-escape. There they stole about $200 worth of silverware, and broke up furniture worth $90 more. The police are working on the case.

Carnegie Helps Buy Church Organ.

Special to The New York Times.

NESHANIC, N. J., Oct. 10.—Andrew Carnegie has contributed $1,000 toward the cost of a new pipe organ which has just been installed in the Reformed Church here. The Rev. John Hart, pastor of the church, solicited the gift. The organ cost $3,000, and will be dedicated on Oct. 20. J. Warren Andrews, organist of the Church of the Divine Paternity in New York, will play the organ at the dedication ceremonies.

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WILSON'S GUARDS STOP FOREIGNER

Continued from Page 1.

as it is known that the President wishes to be back in the White House with his bride before the opening of Congress early in December. An early announcement of the date is expected.

There is even talk in some quarters that the wedding will take place within the next day or two. The main reason for this surmise is that Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo have deferred until Tuesday their departure for the Pacific Coast. They were to have started last week. One of the official associates of Mr. McAdoo said tonight that the Secretary had been obliged to remain here on account of an accumulation of business and that there was no significance in the change of plans. The idea of an immediate marriage is offset by the theory that as the trip of Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo to California will occupy a month, the wedding will not take place until after their return.

Miss Margaret Wilson having deferred her return to the White House, the preparations for the reception of its new mistress have been placed in the hands of Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, cousin to the President. The friendship between Miss Bones and Mrs. Galt is so close as to lead to the idea that Miss Bones will continue her residence at the White House, where she has been practically in charge since the death of the late Mrs. Wilson, on Aug. 6, 1914. Prior to that time she was Mrs. Wilson's private secretary and closest companion.

Engagement Pleased Mrs. McAdoo.

While Miss Wilson and Miss Bones were the first members of the family to adopt Mrs. Galt as an intimate, the acquaintance of Mrs. Galt and Mrs. McAdoo dates much further back than last Autumn. Mrs. McAdoo, then Miss Eleanor Wilson, was one of the young people frequently entertained by Miss Gertrude Gordon at her home and at the Columbia Country Club with Mrs. Galt as Miss Gordon's favorite chaperone. Mrs. Galt was Miss Gordon's legal guardian. Mrs. McAdoo was also the first of President Wilson's daughters to openly express satisfaction at the prospect of her father's second marriage. With her husband, she was a member of the dinner party in the State Dining Room last Wednesday night when the formal announcement of the engagement was made.

While Mrs. Galt and her mother have been frequent guests at the White House to luncheon or dinner, several of the President's future brothers-in-law have met him for the first time since the announcement of the engagement. The President made a formal call at Mrs. Bolling's apartment on Thursday, and since then he has met most of the family in Washington at Mrs. Galt's home.

The President will deliver an address tomorrow morning before the Daughters of the American Revolution, and on Wednesday will lay the cornerstone of a new memorial amphitheatre at Arlington National Cemetery. Mrs. Galt is expected to be present on both occasions.

Messages from the rulers of foreign countries congratulating the President on his coming marriage began arriving at the White House today. The first to come was from President Poincaré of France. The Ambassadors and Ministers of the various countries already have congratulated the President.

Among the congratulations received by Mrs. Galt were those from an aged negress who has been on the domestic staff of the Galt household all through its existence and whose great ambition now is to go with "Miss Edith" to the White House.

BOY THIEF SURRENDERS.

Tells Police He Is Tired of Dodging —Wanted Here.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Oct. 10.—"I'm tired dodging the police so I want to give myself up," said William Larkin, 18 years old, when he walked into the station at East Rutherford this afternoon. The boy told Chief McClelland that he was wanted in New York. He said he fled from that city last week.

Chief McClelland communicated with the New York police and learned that they were looking for Larkin to answer a charge of stealing $120 from the Stein Knitting Company, 135 East Twelfth Street. Larkin had been employed in the office of the knitting concern.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

Falling Wall Buries Richmond Men After $500,000 Blaze.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.—While firemen were at work among the ruins of buildings destroyed by fire early today a brick walltoppled over and buried them. R. M. Norment, Captain of Fire Company 1, was instantly killed. O. L. Atkinson and W. R. O'Delt were so badly injured that they died soon after reaching the hospital. A. K. Davenport and D. C. Johnson were seriously injured.

The fire, which destroyed Cronshaw's tobacco warehouse and a dozen other buildings, caused $500,000 damage.

PASTORS FOR EFFICIENCY.

Methodist Episcopal Convention Will Meet Tomorrow.

The Church Efficiency Convention of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference will meet tomorrow in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. This is the mid-year assembly of the New York Conference, which includes about 300 ministers.

Many laymen have registered to attend the conference. At 9 o'clock tomorrow the delegates will gather at 150 Fifth Avenue, where four Fifth Avenue buses will take them on a tour of the institutional churches and playgrounds of the city. They will reach Grace Church at 11 o'clock, where the Rev. W. F. Compton, Superintendent of the Poughkeepsie District, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Luther B. Wilson and Dr. Worth M. Tippey. After luncheon Ezra M. Tippie, D. D., President of Drew Theological Seminary, will preside at a meeting devoted to the discussion of the question, "What Is Church Efficiency?"

At 2 o'clock Fire Commissioner Adamson will preside. John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers, and William Wirt, who is in New York inaugurating the Gary school system, will deliver addresses. Later in the afternoon pastors from various districts will tell of plans which they hope to inaugurate. At 6:30 o'clock there will be a dinner, at which Commissioner of Public Charities Kingsbury will speak on "Charity and the Church." H. H. Fleming of Kingston and Warden Osborne of Sing Sing will also speak. Later there will be a private exhibition of motion pictures.

Urges Strike at Paterson Mills.

The Paterson members of the I. W. W. met yesterday afternoon at Haledon, N. J., just outside Paterson, to hear speeches from Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, and Adolph Tressig. Miss Flynn attacked John Binson, the Paterson Chief of Police, for refusing to allow the meeting in the city. Now that the mills were running full time, she said, it was the chance for the I. W. W. workers to strike.

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When Kemble observed that the TRIANGLE IDEA blocked everything else in the film world clean out of sight, he connected himself with TRIANGLE in the biggest way he could—in a bigger way than any exhibitor ever connected himself with any film enterprise before.

On October 8th Kemble crossed the Brooklyn Bridge into New York and signed for the exclusive rights to TRIANGLE PLAYS in Brooklyn for two years, binding himself to pay in that time nearly Three Quarters of a Million Dollars for the privilege.

The TRIANGLE PLAYS Kemble has secured for Brooklyn are the kind you can see here in New York at the KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. All this week, for example:

"THE COWARD," with Frank Keenan.
"OLD HEIDELBERG," with Dorothy Gish.
"STOLEN MAGIC," with Raymond Hitchcock.
"A FAVORITE FOOL," with Eddie Foy.

Kemble of Brooklyn will go on making big money but his profits will now be greater than ever, for he will have the plays that produce the profits.

There are other Kembles in other cities. Many of them have already signed TRIANGLE contracts. More will be signed today—tomorrow and—for many days to come.

If you are interested in seeing what Kemble pays Three Quarters of a Million for the theatre is at Broadway and 38th Street.

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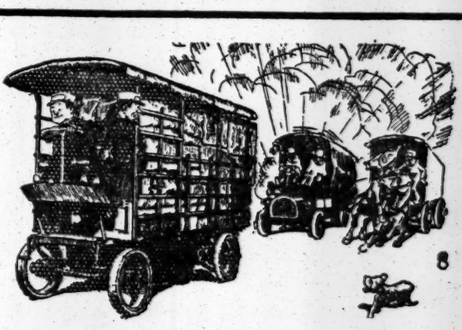
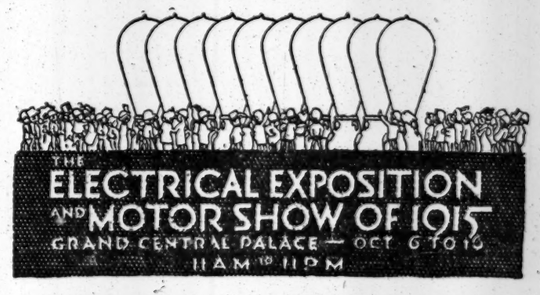


"Hitch your wagon to a star"
Wrote Emerson, but, say
He didn't know about the pull
That wagons have to-day
He didn't know that wagon wheels,
Electrified, are what
The strongest star that ever pulled
Is not.
And other wheels on land and sea,
Electrified, bring forth
The transportation ties which bind
The East, West, South and North.
Today
Electricity is the way
To progress; the force
That drives along the course
Of success and, by gum,
It is going some.
"Hitch your wagon to a star"
Today is quite beside the mark;
If you would get there, near or far,
Hitch your wagon to a spark!

W. J. Lampton



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CALLS VOTING DUTY, NOT WOMAN'S RIGHT

The Rev. Dr. Holmes Would Have Every Citizen Assume Responsibility to State.

IDEAL OF TRUE DEMOCRACY

Ida V. Simonton Tells of Woman's Sphere in Africa—Mrs. Laidlaw Confident of Victory.

"Woman Suffrage," declared the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at a meeting in the church last night, devoted chiefly to the question of women voting, "does not involve a discussion of women's rights, but rather the assumption of their duties to the State. The world is rather concerned with the duty each citizen owes the community than with any rights he may demand, and the relation of the sex of a person to his duties ought not to be considered.

"Equal suffrage to all regardless of sex, color, or the amount of property possessed is the ideal of every true democracy, and every extension of the privilege of voting has been the means of tearing down the barriers of class and making society firmer and better. The first victory for woman suffrage was won at Runnymede when the English Barons got the Magna Charta many centuries ago, and now any one who opposes suffrage for women is consciously or unwittingly an adherent of the autocratic form of government rather than of democracy."

Dr. Holmes was followed by Miss Ida V. Simonton of Pittsburgh, who has traveled and hunted much in the jungles of Africa. Miss Simonton declared that even in the French Congo, where Du Chaillu first discovered the gorilla, and where the most primitive conditions of life exist, the women exercise the full right to cast the ballot on every question of tribal import.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Manhattan Borough Branch of the Woman Suffrage Party, pleaded with the voters this November to remember to vote yes on the suffrage amendment regardless of how they voted on the new Constitution.

"Put us into a Constitution," she said. "It does not matter just now in which one. This year sees the culmination of seventy-five years of unremitting toil and endeavor on the part of the women of this State to carry out the greatest duty God ever gave the human race, to create an ideal democracy.

"We have put so much time and money into the campaign for suffrage this year," she went on, "that we can't afford to fail. In the name of expediency, I urge you not to permit any one to keep you from casting your vote for us on November 2. From Montauk Point to the Canadian border and from the Harlem River to the North Woods, we have been working and waiting for seventy-five years, and I appeal to you to prove that we have not spent our energy in vain.

"It is true we are breaking the Sabbath and expect to do so for several weeks to come in the greatest spiritual and material movement of all the ages. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and we are striving and working, inspired by the memory of those who have died in the cause, for the ideals of a true democracy."

Mrs. Laidlaw in reply to a question as to what she thought President Wilson's decision to vote for suffrage would do for the cause in New York declared that she would not dare say how much, but she felt almost as if the battle were won.

"Tens of thousands of votes will just come rolling in," she said. "The President has been considering the matter, of course, for a long while, and it is indeed fortunate for us in New York that he made his decision just at this time. Mrs. Galt may have had something to do with it, but you know his daughter, Margaret, has always been a strong supporter of ours."

LAYS EVILS TO SUFFRAGE.

E. P. Wheeler Thinks Women Voters at Fault in Colorado.

Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the Man-Suffrage Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, has written to Secretary of War Garrison in answer to the Secretary's assertion that giving the vote to women "does not seem to contain any danger," and that if woman suffrage is not a success "no harm will come from it." Great harm will come from such an extension of suffrage, Mr. Wheeler contends.

"We think that the result in Colorado is probably the fairest test," Mr. Wheeler says in his letter to Secretary Garrison. "Women have had the suffrage in that State since 1893. Many of them have taken an active part in politics. One of the first things their committee did when President Wilson was inaugurated was to telegraph him asking for offices. They favored the adoption of that evil system, the recall of judicial decisions, by the amendment of the Constitution of Colorado adopted in 1912. If a court in that State should decide that an act of the Legislature is in violation of the bill of rights contained in the Constitution it has no power to enforce this decision for a period of ninety days after its judgment is entered.

"You have seen the inability of the Governor of that State to protect the rights of person and property and to enforce the laws, and have been obliged to send United States troops thither and keep them there for over eight months to do what the State Government should have done. As we see it, this lawlessness and disorder are largely the result of the constant interference of women politicians to harass the Executive; and by hysterical appeals, and what can be best described as nagging, to keep him from decisive and manly action.

"Again, is there any one reform which the suffragists advocate as a party? If there is I do not know it. Their leaders, Miss Shaw and Mrs. Catt, have distinctly said during the present campaign that all they were interested in is political suffrage and that they would not take sides on any other question. They have undoubtedly done this in order to secure as many votes as possible. How is that attitude consistent with your proposition?"

DR. WISE URGES SUFFRAGE.

Tells Why He Thinks New Jersey Women Should Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 10.—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, New York, today delivered an address at the Apollo Theatre in which he contended the ballot should be granted to the women in New Jersey.

"In New York State, not ten years shall have passed after equal suffrage before men and women will vote in the school houses," he said. "We have long objected, and rightly, to saloon politics, but under the present régime it is inevitable. It is our business to wrest the issue away from the rum interests and make it as it should be, a domestic concern. Once given the vote, women will co-operate with men to the end that voting and all the functions of political life go on at places wholesome and fitting.

"Assuming that men are to vote because potentially they are the country's armsbearers, what of the infinitely more significant service in the State by women, who do not bear arms, but who bear the men that bear the arms of the republic?

"Capitalism need not be fearful of the menace of woman's vote, save for such capital as is invested in morally vicious occupation or industry. For example, certain interests do well from their own point of view to oppose equal suffrage, because it will wage relentless warfare against every dollar invested in such things as are injurious to the life of the State and its people."

PRAISE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

But Western Suffragists Want Him to Favor Federal Amendment

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, upon her return from the Woman Voters' Convention in California, today expressed her pleasure at the declarations for suffrage of President Wilson, Secretary of War Garrison, Joseph Tumulty, and others of the President's official family. She said, however, that she hoped they would not limit their support to the movement in the States, but would indorse the proposed Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe of California, as envoys from the Woman Voters' Convention, are coming to Washington to present to the President and Congress petitions from the women voters of the West in favor of the amendment. They will call at the White House and lay before the President thousands of petitions and resolutions, and the indorsement from Governors of equal suffrage States.

Miss Jolliffe is a Democrat and a sister-in-law of Rudolph Spreckels, and made campaign speeches for President Wilson.

$10 for Schoolgirl Suffrage Poster.

A prize of a $10 gold piece is offered by Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim for the best Votes-for-Women drawing to be made on Thursday afternoon, Suffrage Day, at the School Art League Exhibition at the Fine Arts Building. It is to be a time contest by fifty Washington Irving High School girls. A poster is to be drawn in an hour. The fifty easels will be set up in the hall and the spectators will watch the contest.

DIFFER ON STATION DRINKS.

Dr. Reisner Says Pennsylvania Will Stop Sale; Baker Says Not.

In a sermon last night on "A Cure for Booze," the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street, said he expected New York to follow the example of Chicago and become "dry" on Sundays. He said many corporations were banishing liquor from their property, mentioning specifically the Pennsylvania Railroad in its stations here and in Philadelphia.

When H. H. Baker, Superintendent of the restaurant and dining car service of the Pennsylvania lines between New York and Baltimore, was asked about this he replied:

"A year ago last February an order was issued to banish liquor from all the station restaurants when the license expired, but twenty-four hours before the expiration of the license this order was countermanded, and we were ordered to continue the sale of liquor. And on Oct. 1 another license was obtained for the New York Station, which I recall because I had to pay an additional $300 for it. Four of the seven restaurants under my charge between here and Baltimore are continuing the sale of liquor."

Mr. Baker said the sale of liquor on the cars of the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburgh had been discontinued since July 11, 1912. A similar order went into effect on the New York, New Haven & Hartford about a year ago.

TENNESSEE GETS IN, CABINS RIPPED AWAY

Schooner in Collision Tore Out Staterooms Occupied by the Steamer's Passengers.

ONLY ONE SERIOUSLY HURT

Nearly Two Hundred Transferred at Night in the Sound to the Concord and Safely Landed Here.

The steamer Concord of the Colonial Line arrived from Providence at her pier, foot of West Houston Street, at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, an hour and a half late, because she had stopped south of Fisher's Island on Saturday night to take on 191 passengers of the Bay State steamer Tennessee, which had been rammed by the schooner Samuel S. Thorp.

Several passengers who had received cuts and bruises in the collision were treated at the pier by Dr. O'Mara of the French Hospital. Robert Keating, 54 years old, a traveling salesman, of Woodhaven, L. I., who occupied Cabin 9 on the upper deck of the Tennessee, was so severely injured about the back that he was sent in an ambulance to the French Hospital. His condition is serious.

After transferring her passengers the Tennessee proceeded under her own steam to New York, and made fast at the Bay State Line pier, foot of Peck Slip, at 11:30 A. M. Her port side forward of the beam above the waterline was ripped open and torn out two decks deep for forty feet.

Cabins a Tangled Wreck.

All that remained of seven cabins on the upper deck was a mass of twisted ironwork, tangled bedding, and splinters. The bowsprit of the schooner dug through to the bulkhead, and cleaned out every berth. The washstands and lockers, and in some cases the heavy china washbowls, had been hurled through the bulkhead into the saloon amidships.

Captain George Enos said it was remarkable that no passenger was killed when the schooner ripped out the staterooms while they were in their berths. "The passengers seemed to be just pushed out of their cabins into the saloon by the bowsprit," said Captain Enos. "Two women put on their lifebelts, but there was not much excitement. The stewards got blankets for those who did not have time to dress, including one woman who had six small children with her. The cabins demolished were 9, 11, 15, 17, 24 and 45. All were occupied. In addition to the cabins the silver lockers and a lavatory were carried away."

Crash Heard on Concord.

Speaking of the collision, Captain Enos said the steamer was making about 16 knots, with Pilot John Anderson steering. The night was dark and slightly overcast and the port light of the schooner was sighted on the port bow about three minutes before the collision.

"Pilot Anderson sheered to starboard," the Captain said, "and believed he had cleared the schooner, which was bound east, running free with a northwest wind at about 8 knots. Suddenly the schooner luffed and her bow swung into the side of the Tennessee with a crash that was heard on the Concord, which came to our assistance.

"After all the passengers had been mustered in the saloon the Concord came alongside, and planks were run out, on which all were transferred. After an examination to see that no damage had been done below the water line I proceeded to New York. The steamer will go into drydock at Hoboken tomorrow, and it will probably cost $10,000 to make repairs."

Robert J. Noble, General Manager of the Bay State Line, said the schooner was to blame for luffing instead of keeping her course. The pilot on the Concord told Mr. Noble that he saw the Thorp suddenly sheer right into the Tennessee.

The Concord had 200 passengers from Providence, and with the 191 from the Tennessee was much crowded. The men gave up their cabins to the women and children and slept in the saloon on blankets.

The Samuel S. Thorp is a three-masted schooner from Perth Amboy, and was bound from Newport News with coal for Newburyport, Mass., in charge of Captain Pierce. After the collision she was towed into New London with her headgear carried away.

Justice Werner Rapidly Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Justice William E. Werner of the Supreme Court of this State was reported today as rapidly recovering from an attack of dysentery, which began two weeks ago. Justice Werner's general condition was said to be satisfactory.

Forty Americans on the Cameronia.

The Anchor liner Cameronia did not leave New York for Liverpool and Glasgow until 9 o'clock yesterday morning because she had to wait for a quantity of war munitions for Great Britain. Among her passengers was Dr. Lee de Forest, who was going to London on business. The Cameronia carried the overland mail from Australia, which arrived from San Francisco too late to catch the New York on Saturday. She had thirty-five first, 250 second, and 370 third class passengers, among whom were forty American citizens.

Call Jewish Congress American.

In accepting his election as an advisory member of the Jewish Congress Organization Committee Dr. Henry Moskowitz has written the Secretary of the committee defending as strictly American in spirit the plan to form a congress of Jews which shall "assert the claims of Isreal among the nations and seek fundamental civil and political rights" for Jews in the countries at war.

Church Fifty Years Old.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 10.—Today was the fiftieth anniversary of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the commemoration services were largely attended. The 11 o'clock service was conducted by Bishop Fields of Newark. At the close a committee of the vestry distributed souvenirs in the form of photographs of the church and the several rectors, and a history of St. Paul's parish. This evening there was a service with the combined choirs, and the preacher was the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, a former rector, now rector at the Church of the Incarnation, New York.

CHURCHES PREPARE FOR THE GARY PLAN

Announces the Engagement of Directors for Religious Instruction Work.

DR. ADAMS PRAISES SYSTEM

Pastor of St. Andrew's Confident Whole City Will Eventually Adopt Wirt Schedule.

New York churches are ready to play their rôle in the Gary school plan. The Rev. Dr. Fred Winslow Adams of the Interchurch Committee on Religious Education, said yesterday that as soon as the Board of Education and the Wirt leaders are ready the churches will be.

The St. Andrew's Methodist Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, of which Dr. Adams is pastor, has engaged the Rev. George Edward Mayer of Grace Church, Troy, N. Y., as director of religious education, and Miss Florence Halimand, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, as his assistant. St. Andrew's is to start at once a religious day school. It has available two large rooms, accommodating 150 each, and six smaller rooms. Out of a large Sunday School this church expects to draw a large day school enrollment. It has asked co-operation by Rutgers Presbyterian, Manhattan Congregational and other churches on the west side. Its plans are to introduce the same work, study and play plan that is advocated by Mr. Wirt. The theory of Dr. Adams is that this plan is the right one, and he said yesterday he wanted to show it will work in church as it does in public schools. He declares his conviction that within a few years the Wirt plan will be general throughout the city.

The Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Sixtieth Street, the Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy, pastor, has engaged as religious education director the Rev. J. H. Lewis. The church aims to have all in readiness the moment the Gary plan is adopted by the Board of Education for the whole city. The Creston Avenue Baptist Church, Fordham, will also inaugurate the plan. Other churches considering the employment of religious education directors include Grace Methodist Church, in 104th Street; the West End Presbyterian, in Amsterdam Avenue, and the Madison Avenue Presbyterian, at Seventy-third Street.

The Episcopal Church has opened a demonstration school in Harlem, and will hold a public meeting in Synod Hall on Oct. 22, with Superintendents Wirt and Etlinger present, to consider co-operation. They disclaim any purpose to inject religious teaching into public schools, and say that Private and Non with the public school is the release of children, as is now successfully done in School 45 in the Bronx. Protestants, Catholics, and Jews are members of the committee that is co-operating with the public school authorities.

St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, 156th Street, near Prospect Avenue, Bronx, has taken up a plan for a community service centre, which includes the building of a pavilion on land owned by the parish that will serve evenings and Sundays in Summer for outdoor auditorium, and on weekdays, if the need arises, for a Gary school. The location is between two of the largest of Bronx public schools. Bishop Greer has approved the plan of the playground, it being a foreign population section. The rector is the Rev. Roland C. Ormsbee, who is also the religious education director.

TO CONSTRUE SHERMAN ACT

Important Decisions Expected at This Term of Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Supreme Court will convene tomorrow for a term that is expected to result in far-reaching construction of disputed points in the Sherman Anti-Trust act. In view of statements made by high officials of the Department of Justice, it is not too much to say that the anti-trust act itself will be on trial as a means of regulating the big business of the country. In the last year the Government has lost in the lower courts nearly all its important anti-trust suits, and if the lower courts are sustained before the court of last resort new legislation will be obtained or anti-trust suits practically will be abandoned.

The most important of the trust cases to come before the high court are those against the Harvester Trust, the Reading Railroad Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company, and probably the United States Steel Corporation, although the Government has not yet appealed this case, despite its announced intention.

Of these cases the Government in the lower courts won only that against the Harvester Trust. This case was before the Supreme Court at the last term, but was ordered to a reargument, probably because the incapacity of Justice McReynolds, who as Attorney General had instituted the suit, left the bench divided four to four. As the makeup of the court is unchanged, this case will probably result in a close decision.

The Department of Justice in pressing these cases to final decision seems not so much actuated by a desire to obtain favorable opinions in the particular cases at issue as to get a uniform and final expression on what the law means.

Cases questioning the constitutionality of the income tax law also are to be argued. The success of the tax is regarded by the Government as hinging on these cases, and the Attorney General has prepared an elaborate defense.

Good Tracks Make Faster Horses.

S. K. Hughes, official timer on the Kentucky course, in a recent interview discussed the changes in the speed possibilities of race tracks. As a trainer Hughes twice won the Harold Stakes, once in 1897 with Pink Coat, and once in 1908 with White Face. White Face ran the Harold Stakes, at five furlongs, in 1:00 3-5. Pink Coat ran the same distance in 1:02¼. To win a five furlong race on any of the three old Kentucky tracks in their best racing condition now a colt has to go the same distance in a minute or less. Hughes does not believe the winner of any 2-year-old stake on the Kentucky tracks in recent years is two or three seconds better than Pink Coat was at that age. He believes that the reason for the better record is that tracks have been greatly improved.

Humanitarian Cult Campaign.

The Humanitarian Cult will open its Fall campaign on Tuesday evening in Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and Broadway. Misha E. Appelbaum, founder of the Cult, will speak on "The Necessity of Abolishing Private and Public Charity Organizations." Another speaker will be Franklin Brooks, former Assistant District Attorney. There will be a concert after the speechmaking.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Otto Hansen of 62 Grand Street, an employe of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was run over yesterday by a train at the Claremont Avenue crossing. He was hurried to a hospital, and died there.

BAYONNE.—By order of the Commissioner of Safety, Henry Wilson, all moving picture houses were kept closed yesterday.

BAYONNE.—While her husband was struggling with two men, who had dragged him across the bar of his saloon at 118 Avenue E Saturday night and robbed him of $20, Mrs. Frank Duck removed the money from the thief's pocket. He shook himself free and escaped before he discovered his loss.

NEWARK.—A two-alarm fire yesterday in a four-story building at 178-182 Emmet Street did damage estimated at $25,000.

MONTCLAIR.—The Montclair school teachers, who will spend two days next week at the Wanaque Camp of the Appalachian Mountain Club, have been notified that, as their tents are made of costly balloon silk, they should provide themselves with pincushions and receptacles for hat pins and other instruments likely to injure the tents.

MONTCLAIR.—The Board of Education has agreed to the Alliance Francaise conducting French conversation classes in one of the school buildings on Tuesday afternoons during the Winter.

MONTCLAIR.—One of the guests yesterday at the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Darby was J. P. Whitmore, who made the match by introducing Mr. and Mrs. Darby about twenty-six years ago.

MONTCLAIR.—Max C. Rummel, a barber, was killed on Bloomfield Avenue yesterday by a trolley car. The motorman was arrested.

THE BONDHOLDER

In case of default can act only as one of a thousand through trustees;—he is virtually helpless. Our Guaranteed Mortgagee can enforce foreclosure at our expense and draw on us for any deficiency.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

SATISFACTION

Satisfaction on a building operation is not to be obtained by selecting a Contractor without regard to his fitness.

Every Contractor in the business is anxious and determined to give a client the best possible results, but the question is, can he do it?

We do not claim to be actuated by higher motives than other good contractors, but we do know that we are competent to fulfil all that we promise.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ESTABLISHED 1843

W. & J. SLOANE

Floor Coverings — Furniture — Decoration

HIGH-GRADE DOMESTIC RUGS

The Qualities are consistent with the high standards maintained by this house for almost three-quarters of a century—the best.

The Patterns possess real artistic merit, many of them being reproductions of old Oriental masterpieces, while others conform to more modern principles of design.

The Colorings are superior to any heretofore produced in this country; and the variety is unlimited.

Our Prices permit of sensible economy whatever expenditure you make, for better values are not obtainable than these:

SPECIAL SALE RUGS
Size 9x12 feet.

BEST WILTON RUGS, regularly $65, at $46.75
SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS, regularly $33, at 25.00
BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, regularly $29, at 23.00

"Beam" Wool Bath Rugs, 9 sizes ..... $2.60 to $10.00
Cocoa Door Mats, $1.15 up. Wool Border Mats, $3.00 up.
Either style lettered to order.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

LATIN REPUBLICS ACCEPT CARRANZA

Continued from Page 1.

good faith, permitting the establishment of private schools subject to our laws.

Other articles refer to the plans for the establishment of Constitutional Government, first by the election of municipal councils and then by the election of a federal congress. To this body the First Chief will render an account of the use he may have made of the executive power so that decrees previously made may be enacted or rejected. The congress, it is stipulated, will convene an election for President and Vice President throughout the republic and as soon as this takes place the First Chief shall deliver the executive power to the President-elect.

Villistas' Plans to Fight On.

M. Diaz Lombardo, Foreign Minister of the Convention Government, and Enrique C. Llorente, the Villa agent here, tonight issued the following statement:

"The decision reached by the Pan-American conferees means that the American nations recognize the triumph of the revolution begun and led by President Madero and continued by Carranza and Villa. This fact is a source of satisfaction to all who have contributed their efforts to the struggle against Cientifico rule.

"Our opinion is that it is very doubtful whether the conferees have acted wisely in declaring that the Carranzista faction is the only one with the essentials of recognition as the de facto government, inasmuch as that decision is based on recent military successes which cannot be regarded as conclusive or permanent. The Conventionist faction has yet at is disposal powerful elements and has the advantage of possessing territory within the boundaries of which there are no Carranza forces.

"The decision of the conferees has surprised us, because it is not consistent with the precedent established by the American Governments which took part in the conference. The policy previously followed was to recognize only the de facto Governments which were based on the consent, tacit or otherwise, of the nation. No such consent has been accorded Carranza's rule.

"Surely the Conventionist Party will continue the struggle. Sooner or later it will demonstrate to the world that the Mexican people wish the establishment of a legal Government and will not tolerate a dictatorship of indefinite tenure and inefficient administration, such as has been shown by Carranza's failure or unwillingness to organize a Cabinet and suppress the frequent armed movements against his authority."

Villa's Leaders Deserting?

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 10.—Hearing that Carranza was to be recognized by the United States and the other powers, Villa's leaders are deserting him, according to messages received in Juarez from Casas Grandes where Villa's headquarters are now established. Four of General Villa's principal generals, including General Rodriguez and Acosta, have deserted him, according to the telegraphic information which is verified by private reports received by the Carranza secret service.

Upon his arrival in Casas Grandes, where he learned that there was a mutiny in the ranks, Villa flew into a rage, the report says, and declared he would execute every man who deserted his cause at this time. This he stated would include any civil officials. Many executions have occurred among the ringleaders of the revolt and more are expected to occur tomorrow.

Reports say that Sebastian Vargas, Villa's sub-Secretary of the Treasury, had been ordered executed at Chihuahua.

Villa agents are rushing all available ammunition across the border to Juarez in anticipation of an embargo on ammunition.

General Villa's formal declaration to George C. Carothers, special agent of the State Department at Washington, that because of the recognition of the Carranza Government he would not hold himself responsible for the safety of the lives and property of foreigners today created little apprehension of immediate danger to foreigners.

From a military source it was learned that General Villa had declared to Mr. Carothers that the United States and other foreign nations could not hold him responsible for what happened to their nationals in his territory, and, while he and his bands would commit no depredations, they would not attempt to stay the operations of bandits that might spring up.

"The United States and foreign nations having recognized Carranza must look to him for protection," he was quoted as saying.

ARGENTINE APPROVAL.

La Nacion Sees a Long Step Toward Peace in Mexico.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 10.—The opinion is expressed by La Nacion that recognition of General Carranza's Government will not bring about a final solution of the Mexican question, but that it will be a long step in that direction.

The United States, it says, is desirous of promoting the progress and well-being of Mexico, and, therefore, the American Governments which charged themselves with the apparently hopeless task of re-establishing peace in Mexico are to be congratulated for what has been accomplished.

CARRANZA CONFIDENT NOW.

He Says That Recognition Will Destroy Enemies' Hopes.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 10.—General Carranza received with great pleasure the news that the Pan-American Conference at Washington had decided to recommend recognition of the party led by him as the de facto government in Mexico, although he pointed out that he had received no official notification to this effect. Telegrams from Carranza agents at Washington brought the news, and the First Chief received the congratulations of his associates at Constitutionalist headquarters. The Washington telegrams were read in the theatres and received with great enthusiasm.

General Carranza will not alter his plans for a trip through the Northern States, for which he is to depart tomorrow.

In response to questions, General Carranza said:

"This news puts an end to all efforts of our enemies to bring about foreign intervention. They continue their intrigues and their attacks in the newspapers, but recognition of the Constitutionalist Government naturally will rob them of the fruit of their efforts.

"When peace is absolutely restored and tranquility really established throughout the republic amnesty will be granted to all these persons, but not now. To permit them to return at this time would be to endure their machinations within the republic.

"The immediate effect of this news will be a great moral strengthening of the cause of Constitutionalism, and a corresponding disheartening of opposing factions. There will be no more formal battles. Fighting of that sort already has ended, but naturally the struggle to put down minor outbreaks and lawlessness must be continued for a greater or less time in a country such as this, where there are extensive open areas.

"Already these bands are disintegrating rapidly and their chiefs are surrendering. This development will bring the surrender of the leaders of the opposition, since the news of recognition will remove from them further hope of success. This applies not only to those who are actually fighting in the field, but to those enemies of the cause who are intriguing, both within the country and abroad.

"News of the coming recognition is pleasing, since it will renew and strengthen the friendly relations between Mexico and other nations."

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 10.—News of the decision to recognize the Carranza Government was received with great joy by the military element here. All the newspapers issued extra editions. General Pablo Gonzales, Commander of the Carranza forces in Mexico City, will hold a reception tomorrow in celebration of the event.

HUERTA UNRECONCILED.

Recognition of Carranza Admission of President's Mistake, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT BLISS, Oct. 10.—Recognition of Carranza comes too late to be of any real service in the cause of peace in Mexico, General Victoriano Huerta, the deposed dictator of Mexico, declared tonight in his prison home in the parade grounds. He said that had his Government been recognized at the time he took charge of affairs in Mexico permanent peace would have been established in the republic and two years of needless war and bloodshed would have been spared the people of his country.

"I insist that my Government was founded on as legal a basis as any other, certainly as much as Carranza's, General Huerta said. "The recognition of the Carranza defactor Government, which has been boosted into power through blood letting and killing, comes as a tardy admission on the part of the United States that a great international mistake was made when my Government was not recognized at the time when recognition meant peace to Mexico. But this recognition of a defacto Government, not as strong as was mine, and certainly no more constitutional, comes too late. The seeds of discord and revolution have been sown throughout the land, and instead of one central government and a revolting bandit, there are now factions upon factions and I see no peace in sight for my Mexico."

ZAPATISTAS MENACE CAPITAL.

Washington Fears an Attack There in a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Information reached officials of the State Department today that the Zapatistas were becoming very active in the vicinity of Mexico City and that there was strong prospect that they would deliver an attack on the capital within the next few days. The source of this information was not disclosed, but it was regarded as important.

It has been known for some time that the Zapatistas were planning to recapture the Mexican capital from the Carranzistas for the purpose of embarrassing the latter and seeking to convince the Pan-American conferees that the Carranza party was not strong enough to be recognized. The activity of the Zapatistas south of Mexico City is part of this program.

The Villa Agency gave out this statement tonight:

"A dispatch to the agency from Naco announces the capture of Cananea, Sonora, by forces of General Beltran. Convention troops from Chihuahua have reached Babispo, Sonora, and are expected in the vicinity of Naco soon. Demoralized Carranza troops are still streaming into Agua Prieta."

You need something to renew your over-worked and under-nourished vital forces. Try Wincarnis.
Edward Lassere, Inc., U. S. Agents
400 West 23rd St., New York

WINCARNIS
The Famous Tonic and Restorative

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45TH Street

SHOES

The profusion of new styles in footwear shown this season makes it advisable to select your Fall shoes at a store of recognized reputation for style-authority. This store has enjoyed such a reputation for three generations. Our designers are alert to every phase of the style-trend and many exclusive new models are now being shown, any of which may be worn with perfect assurance of good taste and thoroughly correct style. May we serve you?

Now is the Time to Walk and Drink

Evans Ale and Stout

Try the Combination Today
Good Restaurants, Saloons and Dealers.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square, New York

Announce a Sale of

ORIENTAL RUGS

At 25% Less than Prices that were already Lowest-in-the-City. Many of the Choicest Specimens of a $200,000 Collection Included in this most Important of all Present Sales. On the Basis of Price Comparison, Values are Unapproachable.

Sale Begins This Morning

Macy's—Oriental Rug Bazaar, Fourth Floor.

Living Better on a Moderate Income

WE all know people who make a splendid showing on only a moderate income—yet never seem to get in debt.

We have all wondered "how they do it" and wished that we could manage as well.

In the new booklet, "Dollar Diplo-Macy," there is a clear and common-sense explanation of how thousands of New Yorkers are doing it—and how YOU may do the same.

Ask any salesperson at Macy's, or write for it to

R. H. Macy & Co.

Depositors' Account Department
PRIVATE BANKERS
Herald Square New York

Authorized by and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banking of the State of New York.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

SMOKERS!

MACY'S Cigar Shop Makes This Special Offer to Introduce to You Its Policy of Selling Wonderfully Good Smokes at quite a little less than they can be bought for anywhere else:

ARTIMORE PERFECTO EXTRA—A clear Havana cigar of quality. Macy's usual price, $2.49 box of 50; **Sale Price, $1.74**

FLORA MERODE SERENAS—Very sweet and mellow in flavor and bouquet. Made with a fine imported Sumatra wrapper and high quality filler. Macy's usual price, $2.49; **Sale Price, $1.74 box of 50**

SPANISH CLUB—Regalias Grandes—A mild Havana blended cigar. Macy's usual price, $1.98 box of 50; **Sale Price, $1.74**

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Just Consider What Might Happen!

Did you ever think of the jeopardy in which your business might be placed should one of your trusted employees turn defaulter? Have you made adequate provision against the loss and inconvenience that would be occasioned by such a defalcation?

Of course, you will say that *your* employees are strictly honest and trustworthy, and in all likelihood they are, but every employer believes that of his employees—yet this Company alone deals with an average of eight defaulters daily!

Don't take such a chance. Bond your employees who handle your money, but bond them in the Company which for thirty-one years has demonstrated its ability and its willingness to meet just claims promptly—

American Surety Company
of New York
Largest Surety Company in the World
HOME OFFICE:
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Branches and Agencies Everywhere.
F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

BURRILL'S TOOTH PASTE

is an ideal tooth preparation, put up in pure tin tubes. Pure, pleasant in flavor, and without grit—its regular daily use insures clean teeth—and good health depends largely on clean, healthy teeth. Brush your teeth every night and morning with Burrill's Tooth Paste—the paste of good taste.

Insist on Getting
BURRILL'S TOOTH PASTE
(or Powder)
25 cents, in either form.
Do not take a substitute; there are plenty of dealers who will gladly sell Burrill's Tooth Paste or Powder without attempting to substitute.
New England Laboratory Co.
LYNN, MASS.

Most bottled milk is JUST CAPPED—Mutual Grade B Milk is SAN LAC SEALED for your protection.

MUTUAL MILK
Grade B Pasteurized
NINE CENTS A QUART
With a keen eye to your welfare, we take every known precaution to safeguard the production and handling of this rich milk.
Learn How Good It Is.
Let us leave a bottle in the morning. We deliver everywhere in Manhattan and Bronx.
MUTUAL MILK AND CREAM CO.
214 E. 22nd St. Phone, Gramercy 6346.

CALIFORNIA
Lackawanna Railroad
ROUND TRIP
$94.30
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 23rd St. and 42d St.

TOTAL REGISTRATION FOR 1915 IS 667,366

The City Shows an Increase in "Off" Year of 13,753—Loss in Manhattan.

GAIN OF 10,116 IN BROOKLYN

Politicians Pleased with Good Showing and Think Solid Week Beats Old System.

Political leaders of all parties expressed satisfaction yesterday over the total 1915 registration, which amounted to 667,366 for all five boroughs of the city for the six days the books were open. Considering that only local officials, with the exception of Assemblymen, are to be elected, the political experts said the showing was unusually good. The total for the last political "off" year, 1911, was 615,986. This year's registration of 667,366 was larger even than last year's, when the total was 653,613, and last year a Governor was elected. In 1912, a Presidential year, the total registration was 705,288.

In analyzing this year's figures political leaders were inclined to credit the good showing to the interest in woman's suffrage and the proposed Constitution.

The registration in Manhattan this year was the poorest in any of the boroughs as compared to last year. It was 3,745 behind the 1914 figures, while Brooklyn showed a gain of 10,116 over that year. The Bronx, Queens, and Richmond all did better than last year. Owing to tardiness in the receipt of returns the complete figures for the registration on Saturday were not available until yesterday morning. The following tables show the registration by districts on Saturday for each of the boroughs, the total for the six days last week, and the registration by districts in 1914:

Recapitulation.

Borough.	6th Day.	6 Days.	1914.
Manhattan	72,702	251,287	255,032
Bronx	27,003	86,921	84,881
Brooklyn	73,595	247,623	237,507
Queens	20,343	64,815	60,196
Richmond	6,274	16,720	15,997
Total	200,007	667,366	653,613

Manhattan.

Assembly District.	6th Day.	6 Days.	1914.
1	1,712	5,159	5,568
2	1,459	6,393	6,439
3	1,897	6,807	7,333
4	1,219	5,792	6,030
5	2,245	6,984	6,846
6	1,342	6,552	6,458
7	2,064	6,230	6,546
8	1,476	6,155	6,404
9	1,899	5,408	5,550
10	1,643	6,321	6,586
11	2,388	7,278	7,309
12	1,690	6,008	6,277
13	1,987	6,005	6,396
14	2,204	6,886	7,188
15	3,049	10,437	10,348
16	2,228	6,418	6,743
17	2,831	10,145	10,212
18	2,305	7,562	7,398
19	4,109	13,904	14,353
20	2,231	7,344	7,356
21	3,500	11,719	11,573
22	2,191	8,177	7,753
23	7,778	27,073	26,396
24	1,612	5,715	5,832
25	2,109	7,100	7,382
26	1,989	7,953	8,558
27	1,995	6,183	6,480
28	1,165	4,987	5,203
29	2,490	8,164	8,760
30, south side	2,866	9,312	8,069
31	3,134	11,234	11,513
Total	72,792	251,287	255,032

Bronx.

30—North side	955	2,864	3,046
32	8,184	25,401	25,280
33	3,529	11,463	11,843
34	7,491	25,486	24,632
35	6,844	21,707	20,080
Total	27,003	86,921	84,881

Brooklyn.

1	2,194	7,788	7,358
2	1,690	5,830	5,901
3	1,790	5,792	6,198
4	2,607	8,726	8,503
5	3,046	10,941	11,067
6	2,202	8,302	8,527
7	2,994	8,548	7,715
8	2,230	6,780	6,827
9	5,541	17,224	16,732
10	2,647	9,588	9,390
11	2,756	9,647	9,570
12	3,515	12,070	12,058
13	2,212	7,192	7,770
14	1,914	6,812	6,619
15	2,353	7,849	8,140
16	6,883	21,297	20,347
17	2,649	9,493	9,466
18	6,149	20,882	20,131
19	2,210	7,410	7,506
20	2,713	9,310	9,450
21	1,453	5,374	5,465
22	6,960	23,091	20,991
23	4,887	17,877	16,585
Total	73,595	247,623	237,507

Queens.

1	3,799	11,707	11,527
2	4,385	12,108	11,212
3	7,536	22,181	20,196
4	4,623	18,819	17,261
Total	20,343	64,815	60,196

Richmond.

1	6,274	16,720	15,997

It was one of the quietest registrations in the city, not more than one or two arrests being made during the entire week. Politicians said that the new system of a week of continuous registration days was undoubtedly an improvement over the old method.

ATTACK CITIZENS' UNION.

Produce Dealers Think Legislators Should Not be Pledged.

The Wholesale Produce Dealers of the city issued a statement yesterday attacking the Citizens' Union because of its voters' directory issued several days ago. It was announced that the union would submit to candidates a market bill similar to the one prepared by the Perkins committee and supported by the city administration. The Wholesale Produce Dealers' statement said that this measure, if adopted, would have cost the city fully $60,000,000, and would, in addition, have caused great economic damage by "its attempt to arbitrarily change established trade terminals."

George H. Stege, representing the Wholesale Produce Dealers, said:

"This attempt of a civic organization to pledge in advance members of the Legislature to various proposed measures under an implied threat to recommend their defeat unless they please the organization, is a serious menace to legislative freedom of action.

"It would be well now to consider what the Citizens' Union is. There is no doubt a general impression that the Citizens' Union is a great representative body whose conclusions represent advanced and correct public sentiment. It is also believed that its conclusions are the result of a most careful consideration after a thorough study and complete investigation. As a matter of fact, that is not the case. The control of its affairs and the determination of its policies are in the hands of a few. That these few are always disinterested is extremely doubtful, and it is also doubtful whether or not politics does not enter into their conclusions. It is a fact that the Citizens' Union rarely disagrees with the city administration.

"The Citizens' Union recommendations are merely opinions of men no better qualified to judge than any ordinary committee of citizens."

MOSS CHARGES FRAUD.

Statement Says Primary Votes in 23d District Weren't Counted.

The "Frank Moss League" last night issued a statement in which it was said that the league had the affidavits of voters in the Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-third Assembly District, to the effect that they had voted in the primaries for Frank Moss for the Republican nomination for District Attorney. The returns from the district showed a vote of 23 to 0 for the nomination of District Attorney Charles A. Perkins.

The statement also said:

"Twelve Election District Captains in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District sent their resignations yesterday to Samuel Krulewitch, Republican leader of the district. A copy of the resignations were mailed to County Chairman Koenig. There are 25 Election District Captains in the district and before Election Day it is expected that other Captains will quit Krulewitch as leader.

"The Captains who went out will conduct a vigorous campaign for Frank Moss for District Attorney. They will also work for Nathaniel Lieberman for Alderman, in opposition to Isaac Goodman, Krulewitch's candidate. Goodman is Captain of the Sixteenth Election District. Three other Captains will resign before the end of the week."

WHITMAN TO GETTYSBURG.

Will Deliver Eulogy at Dedication of Monument to General Webb.

Governor Charles S. Whitman will go to Gettysburg this morning, where he is to deliver the oration and eulogy at the unveiling of the bronze statue of General Alexander S. Webb tomorrow, Columbus Day. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Whitman, Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, Major J. Stanley Moore, the Governor's military secretary, and three members of his staff; Bernard Sandler, and members of the New York Monuments Commission.

A special train bearing the Governor and his party will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 9:40 o'clock. The itinerary will occupy four days and will include a visit to the famous battlefield, where the party will view the monuments erected to New York troops. From Gettysburg the party will go by automobile to the battlefield of Antietam, at Sharpsburg, Md., on Wednesday, and through the Cumberland Valley, following the line of General Lee's retreat from the famous battlefield.

The exercises at Gettysburg will begin at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The monument to General Webb is erected in the "Bloody Angle," the "high water mark of the rebellion." The party will return on Thursday.

Bazaar for Widowed Mothers.

Plans are being made to hold a bazaar at Delmonico's restaurant, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 14 and 15, for the benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund. One of the features of the entertainment will be a score of small boys and girls dressed as mannikins displaying various specially designed costumes, and novel fashions for men. Mrs. Samuel Floersheimer is the Chairman of the committee.

TEACH BLIND TO 'SEE' WONDERS OF NATURE

Museum Prepares Illustrated Lectures to be Delivered in School Classrooms.

30,000 PICTURES OFFERED

Collections for Public Libraries Displayed to Rouse Interest in Young Readers.

More pupils in the public schools will have, this term, aid in their studies through illustrated lectures on such subjects as geography, history, travel, and natural science, put at the disposal of teachers by the educational department of the American Museum of Natural History. Even the blind children are to have special talks, illustrated with specimens which they may handle.

Among 30,000 lantern slides available for this work are included the special series prepared by the late Professor Albert S. Bickmore for the State Department of Education, the originals of which were destroyed in the fire in the Capitol at Albany in 1911. All are to be lent through a special financial arrangement with the Board of Education, without charge to the teacher. Each teacher may make his own selection, and the slides will be delivered, together with full description of each slide, so that the teacher may prepare a lecture with the minimum of work.

The work on the same line undertaken at the Museum lecture rooms in behalf of the blind children has proved so successful that it has become a regular feature of the general school work. This can only be provided advantageously at the Museum because of the equipment needed, but that condition has been met by having the teachers take pupils to the lectures. This privilege has also been granted to out-of-town schools, particularly those of Newark. There are also some special collections for the blind which are sent to schools and institutions. The educational department has also arranged for two evening lecture courses for the adult blind.

The Museum will continue its own lecture system, which has had an average annual attendance of 50,000 school children. President Henry Fairfield Osborn of the Museum says of this department: "There are many thousands more, however, who could not afford the necessary carfare or for other reasons could not come to the Museum." The extension work in the schools will remedy this. Through the Museum's efforts, including circulating collections, comprising 10,000 specimens, in daily use in the schools, it is estimated that 1,300,000 school children were reached and directly benefited last year.

Co-operation with the public libraries is another feature of the Museum's work which is receiving much attention. Several collections have been prepared for the children's rooms of the public libraries. These collections are designed to stimulate the reading of good books relating to the subjects illustrated with the specimens.

KILLS HIS TWO CHILDREN.

Scranton Carpenter Then Shoots Himself as Wife Seeks Police.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 10.—Robert M. Orr, 37 years of age, a carpenter's foreman, shot his two children and himself to death at their home here today. His wife found the three bodies when she returned to the house with policemen.

Fifteen minutes before, Orr had knocked senseless his aged father-in-law, Henry Rawson, who had denounced Orr for kidnapping the two children Friday night. The husband had just returned and was embracing his wife when the trouble started. He threw Rawson into the rear yard, and when his wife tried to escape with the children, Orr hit Rawson with a blackjack and grabbed the children. He went into the house and locked the doors, while his wife ran for the police.

Cuban Sugar Workers Ask Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The American Federation of Labor has received from a committee representing many Socialistic and labor associations in Cuba an appeal for assistance for a dozen sugar workers arrested on charges incidental to their attempts to unionize their fellow-workers. The appeal asks for funds to employ counsel, but if money is lacking, the Cuban committee asks for a public declaration of sympathy, or a move for a protest from Washington. According to the appeal, the least complaint from the wealthy sugar operators is enough to start the legal machinery of Cuba prosecuting offending workingmen.

HAYES SUCCEEDS CUSACK.

Auxiliary Bishop to be Pastor of St. Stephen's Church.

Announcement was made yesterday that Cardinal Farley had appointed the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, who is Bishop Auxiliary of New York, to succeed the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack in the pastorate of St. Stephen's Church, 149 East Twenty-eighth Street. Bishop Cusack was recently appointed to the See of Albany. His successor will assume charge of his new parish immediately.

Bishop Hayes was born on Nov. 20, 1867, in New York City, and was educated academically by the Christian Brothers and at Manhattan College. He made his preliminary theological studies in St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, after graduation from which he was ordained on Sept. 8, 1892. He took up supplementary theological study at the Catholic University of America, from which he received his degree in 1894.

For nine years Bishop Hayes was secretary to Cardinal Farley, and he was Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York for eleven years. In 1908 he organized the Cathedral College, the preparatory seminary of the diocese, and became its first President.

SURE NORRBOTTON IS LOST.

Shipping Men Believe Swedish Ore-Carrier Sank Off Newfoundland.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Hope for the safety of the Swedish steamship Norrbotton was abandoned tonight when the Norwegian steamship Thelma arrived here from Greenland and reported that a search had been made for the missing vessel, but that no trace of her could be found.

The Norrbotton, which carried a crew of forty men and was one of the largest ore-carrying vessels in the North Atlantic trade, left Narvik on Sept. 11 for Philadelphia with a cargo of 10,000 tons of iron ore consigned to the Bethlehem Steel Works. On Sept. 21 Captain Lundmark, of the Norrbotton, sent a wireless message to the station at Cape Race, Newfoundland, saying that he would arrive in Philadelphia on Sept. 26. Nothing has been heard from the vessel since that time.

On Sept. 24 and 25 a storm of unusual violence raged off Newfoundland. It is believed in shipping circles that the Norrbotton was caught in this hurricane and sent to the bottom.

TRAIN KILLS POLICEMAN.

Lieutenant Ahearn Ground Beneath Car in Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Patrick Ahearn, 48 years old, attached to the Butler Street Police Station in Brooklyn, was crushed to death late yesterday afternoon beneath the wheels of a four-car train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system at Kings Highway and Gravesend Avenue. He was on his way to the station from Gravesend, where he had visited relatives, and slipped as he attempted to get aboard the forward car of the train. His body became wedged under the forward truck of the second car.

Patrolman Schaeffer and the crew of the car were unable to get Ahearn from under the truck, and Dr. Held of Coney Island Hospital crawled beneath the car and administered a hypodermic injection in the hope of saving the Lieutenant's life. Half an hour later, when the car was raised, however, he found that Ahearn was dead. Traffic on the line was tied up for forty minutes by the accident.

Four Yale Players Injured.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—As the result of injuries received in the Yale-Lehigh football game Saturday four Yale players will be unable to play for several weeks, it was learned tonight. Full Back Guernsey has a cracked shoulder bone; Quarter Back Thompson has a twisted knee; Black, a guard, has a wrenched knee, and Bells, an end, has an injury to his leg. Most of the Yale players were battered. Quarter Back Chenoweth of the Lehigh team, who suffered a fractured ankle in the game, is at a local hospital. The contest was one of the roughest seen here in years.

POLK OUT AGAINST NEW CONSTITUTION

State Department Counselor Says New York City Would Gain Nothing.

LABOR OUTLINES ITS FIGHT

Senator Wadsworth Says Proposed Organic Law Would Save State Millions.

Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, went on record yesterday as opposed to the adoption of the proposed Constitution. Mr. Polk came to New York from Washington on Saturday to register, and was seen before he returned to the capital.

"In the light of my experience as Corporation Counsel," he said, "I feel that the people of New York City have little to gain from the adoption of the proposed Constitution. Home rule is the crying need of the cities of the State, but the proposed Constitution is scarcely less grudging in this regard than the old. While it makes a specious show of granting larger powers or self-government, it limits every concession with clauses that make it useless and ineffective. New York City can expect nothing better than to be embroiled in endless litigation if the Constitution is adopted.

"No change worthy of note is made in the city's representation in the Legislature. Although New York has more than half the population of the State, and pays 70 per cent. of the State's total taxes, it has only 42 per cent. of the representation in the Assembly. The proposed Constitution would continue this injustice for twenty years, as there is good reason to believe that no reform in this matter will ever be accomplished through a separate amendment.

"It seems to me that there are many other defects in the proposed Constitution, and that much of the good it contains may be secured through legislative action."

The Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor also stated yesterday its position against the adoption of the Constitution, giving thirteen reasons for its rejection by the voters.

Some of these reasons are that the memorial presented to the convention by organized labor was ignored; that the form of short ballot proposed clinches on the State "invisible government;" that the judicial system proposed creates "power that may be used against labor"; that "the State Labor Department and the Workmen's Compensation Commission are made the football of partisan politicians"; that the proposed constitution does not protect working men, women, and children; and that it does not give "a clear definition of freedom of speech and of the press."

Standing against this opposition came a public letter yesterday from United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Chairman of the Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution. Senator Wadsworth says that the proposed Constitution deserves support on its merits; that its provisions regarding the State debt will save millions in interest payments; that the article providing for a State budget is good; that the proposed Constitution's organization of "the present welter of over 150 State agencies into seventeen administrative departments" will save money and increase efficiency; that the home rule article gives the cities of the State enlarged powers, and that "the judiciary article will quicken and cheapen the security of justice."

The proposed Constitution and its relation to business will be discussed at a luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association in the Hotel Astor on Oct. 20. The leaders of the discussion will be Henry L. Stimson, Chairman of the Constitutional Committee on State Finances, and former Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien.

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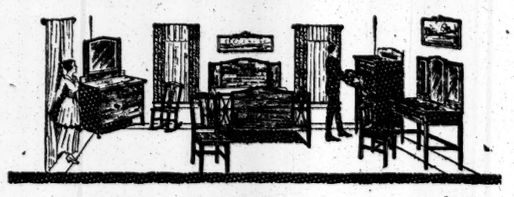

$1.50 Weekly Pays for This Handsome Bedroom Suite

No Wonder the Couple Shown in the Picture Is So Happy

"Wifie," says the husband in examining the furniture which has just been arranged in their new home, "this furniture certainly makes the room look fine.

"Look at the grain of the wood—did you ever see prettier Mahogany?—the pieces are well built, too—we ought to be able to leave them in perfect condition to our heirs, if we have any. And to think that it only cost $95.00—and we only have to pay a dollar and a half a week! No wonder Cowperthwait & Sons do such a big business."

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Gasologue No. 4

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"Ignition point."

"But I've always bought gasoline on a gravity basis."

"You're not the only one."

"But doesn't a low ignition point always go with high gravity?"

"You ought to know. Does it?"

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"You buy high gravity gas. Do you ever have trouble starting?"

"Well, sometimes, when my tank is nearly empty—

"Thought so. You see your high gravity gas isn't always what it's cracked up to be. Probably it's a mixture of a very light fuel with a heavy fuel. That wouldn't be so bad, if the mixture only stayed mixed. But it doesn't. The light stuff is used up first—car going like a dream. Then you get down near the bottom of your tank and your engine begins to have duck fits trying to chew up the heavy end of that mixture."

"Then ignition point is what I'm to ask for—"

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NOVICE'S AUTO DRIVE COSTS WIFE HER LIFE

Mrs. F. J. Bauer Killed and Three Thrown Out of Upset Car at Mahwah, N. J.

MOTHER HURT SAVING BABY

Train Rams Family's Car at Ozone Park—Ambulance Hits Boy—Other Accidents.

In automobile accidents in and near this city yesterday, a woman was killed, and a girl was injured critically and a dozen other persons suffered broken bones and other severe hurts. The woman was killed at Mahwah, N. J., when a big touring car overturned at racing speed. The girl suffered a probably fractured skull when the car in which she was riding with her father, mother, brother and sister, was struck by a Long Island Railroad train at Ozone Park. The boy was knocked down in the Bronx by an automobile ambulance in which a dying man was being rushed to Lincoln Hospital.

Frank J. Bauer, of 308 Park Street, Hackensack, yesterday obtained a license to run an automobile in New Jersey, and in the afternoon he and his wife took Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Fiedler of Camden Street, Hackensack, to ride. After a tour of several miles all were returning to their homes in the early evening, Mr. Bauer was at the wheel and when the car reached Franklin turnpike, he turned out to allow a big car to pass and the right wheels went off the main road. In trying to get back on to the road again, he evidently became confused and as the car struck the road it shot across to the stone wall and turned turtle, pinning the four motorists beneath it.

Mrs. Bauer suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries; Mr. Bauer lacerations of the head and body; Mr. Fiedler scalp wounds and many cuts, and Mrs. Fiedler a dislocated shoulder and lacerations of the face and body.

Several other automobile parties hurried to give aid. The injured persons were driven in other machines to the Good Samaritan Hospital at Suffern, two miles away. There Mrs. Bauer was pronounced dead. It was said the others would recover. Mr. Bauer and his brother, Louis, are proprietors of the Bauer Lithographing Company of this city. Mrs. Bauer was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Tracy, and a member of a prominent New Jersey family. A sister married Count de Vaux of Paris two years ago, and is now living in that city.

Hit by Long Island Train.

An automobile owned by Peter E. Nolan, a real estate dealer of 3,964 Fulton Street, Woodhaven, L. I., and occupied by himself, his wife, and their children, Hazel, 10 years old; Harvey, 7, and Ethel, 4, was wrecked by an electric train on the Long Island Railroad at the crossing at Liberty and Ocean Avenues, Ozone Park, at 6:20 o'clock at night.

Mr. Nolan, Hazel, and Harvey jumped clear of the car and escaped without serious injury. Mrs. Nolan, who stopped to pick up the youngest child, was thrown several feet and suffered a dislocated right hip, a sprained back, and severe bruises and contusions. Ethel landed on her head and suffered a probable fracture of the skull. Mrs. Nolan is in a critical condition, and the baby has little chance of recovery. They are at St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica.

Mr. Nolan, who was driving, the automobile, said that just as he started to cross the tracks the safety gate was lowered suddenly and struck him on the nose, inflicting a deep wound. Then he saw the train, which was approaching from Rockaway Beach, about 20 feet away. As the gate on the farther side of the crossing was open he decided to make a dash for safety. The wheel of the automobile slipped on the rails and when he reached the gate ahead of him it had been closed.

"I knew there was sure to be a smash up," said Mr. Nolan, "so I shouted to my wife to grab Ethel and jump. Then I picked up Hazel, and, calling to my son to jump, took a header out of the car. I got out of the way just in time, but I heard the train crash into the automobile and knew that my wife was caught."

According to the railroad company's version of the accident, the gate had been lowered before Mr. Nolan reached the crossing and he ran into it despite the fact that there was a flagman to warn him. His automobile, it was stated, smashed the gate. It was contended that every precaution had been taken to guard the crossing, and that a watchman named Webster was on duty there.

In Flushing, L. I., John Virlas, 21 years old, of 651 Broadway, was riding on his motorcycle along Broadway, near Murray Street, when he was struck by an automobile driven by Mrs. W. C. Burhans of 81 North Fourteenth Street. He was knocked unconscious and was taken to the Flushing Hospital, where it was found that he had a possible fracture of the skull and contusions of the head and body. His condition was serious.

Run Down from Behind.

Edward Allen of 1,305 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was riding along the Merrick Road at Baldwin, L. I., in the evening in a seven-passenger touring car with three companions when, according to his story, his car was run down from behind by a huge automobile truck. The touring car was overturned and the four occupants were thrown into the ditch. The truck, Allen said, put on speed and disappeared. He gave a description of it to the police.

Those in the car with Allen were Adam Schliger, an agent of 24 Central Avenue, Brooklyn; S. A. Van Dyke, Jr., same address, and A. Hissiger of 198 Harmon Street, Brooklyn. Schliger had three broken ribs and possible internal injuries, and the others escaped with slight cuts and bruises. They were attended by Dr. John Hutcheson and Dr. D. W. Seaman. The accident happened almost in front of the home of Congressman George W. Loft. The men were taken to the Nassau County Hospital at Mineola.

In one of the many automobile accidents in Manhattan James Connors of 219 West Thirty-fifth Street turned his taxicab sharply into Eighth Avenue from Twenty-third Street early in the morning and knocked down Alexander Orstil, a clerk, of 37 St. Nicholas Avenue. Orstil suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and a fractured collarbone. He was taken to New York Hospital. Connors was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in Jefferson Market Court on charges of felonious assault and reckless driving and was held under $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow. Two women who were in the taxicab driven by Connors got away before their names could be obtained.

Crossing Prospect Avenue at 156th Street, the Bronx, at night, Benjamin Levine, 8 years old, of 756 Union Avenue, was run down and probably mortally injured by an automobile ambulance of the Lincoln Hospital, operated by Frank J. Avery of 680 East 130th Street.

The ambulance was returning from 164th Street and Prospect Avenue, where it had gone after Adolph Stern, 47 years old, of 892 Fox Avenue, who had been seized in the street with heart trouble. Dr. Epstein placed the boy in the machine with Stern and rushed him to the hospital. It was found that Levine was suffering from a fracture of the skull, lacerations of the scalp and internal injuries.

Stern, it was said, was also in a precarious condition with little chance to live. The accident proved an added shock. At the hospital he gave the police $42 to be used for "any useful purpose" if he died.

Hurt in Avoiding Two Women.

C. R. Von Egloffstein, a real estate dealer of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., was driving his automobile at Union and Atlantic Streets, Hackensack, in the afternoon, when an automobile occupied by the Misses Lillian and Emma Metzler got in his way. Rather than endanger the young women, Mr. Egloffstein drove his automobile into a tree. He was thrown out with two companions, Horace W. Dunston, a hotel keeper, and Gustav Gerstner of Brooklyn. The men were bruised, but escaped serious injury.

A boy, 10 years old, was taken to the General Hospital at Elizabeth, N. J., at night in a critical condition from injuries said to have been inflicted by an automobile in Wood Avenue, Linden, N. J. It was said at the hospital that the boy was suffering from internal injuries. His name and address had not been obtained and it was impossible to get any information from the Linden police. What became of the automobile that hit the boy the hospital authorities did not know.

AUTO RACER IS KILLED.

Douglas Gray Flung to His Death While Tuning Up for Contest.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Douglas Gray of Lima, Ohio, was instantly killed, and Clarence Robinson of this city, a negro chauffeur, was injured, probably fatally, when an automobile which Gray was tuning up for the Ohio amateur championship 100-mile race skidded and overturned at the driving park track here today. Robinson had asked to be taken around the track in Gray's machine. Gray and Robinson were thrown clear of the wreck, but Gray's head was crushed. He was 23 years old, and formerly lived in Chicago.

No accidents marred the race, which was won by Dr. Harry E. McCord of Cincinnati in 1:42:12.

HARTIGAN ASSAILS CHEATING DEALERS

Says City Merchants Have Reputation in the Country of Being Crooked.

IGNORANT POOR DEFRAUDED

Complaints of Short Measure Sales of Gasoline Too Numerous for His Force.

In a speech last night before the League of Foreign Born Citizens, at 82 Second Avenue, Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures denounced unscrupulous small merchants of this city. He said in part:

"Merchants in this city unfortunately have the reputation throughout the country of being crooked; crooked in the sense of trying to 'do' somebody. If any of you are traveling salesmen you will know that almost every hotel keeper throughout the country will try to take advantage of a man from New York. It is because at some time when he or a friend of his has been in New York he has been cheated by the people of this town. He thinks it only fair to get back at the man from this city.

"You can impose on the people of this city, however, more easily than upon the citizens of any other town in the United States. That is because the people of this town have so many advantages and luxuries that they have not the incentive to be frugal and saving. They do not take the trouble to look for the little ways in which they are constantly being cheated.

The gasoline situation in New York City illustrates this almost better than any other. In this town there are, I am informed, 129,000 automobiles for commercial and pleasure purposes in daily use. These cars consume 75,000,000 of gasoline yearly, and this is a very conservative estimate. At 15 cents a gallon, and gasoline is now selling around 19 or 20 cents, the price of this gasoline would amount to $11,250,000 a year. Complaints from citizens, users of automobiles, that they have been receiving short measure have been so numerous that it has been impossible for my inspectors to cover all of the cases. There are some 2,000 sellers of gasoline here, including curbstone stations, garages and stores where they sell gasoline.

"The customary measure of delivering gasoline today is not a measure, but a pump. Here's the game: You ask for five gallons of gasoline. Out comes the gasoline merchant with his pump, but while you are not paying close attention he turns the handle of the pump around only four times, when he should have made five revolutions. A pump should be invented which would have an indicator which shows the quantity of gasoline delivered as measured by the number of revolutions made by the handle."

Mr. Hrtigan said that one of the methods frequently employed by dishonest tradesmen in cheating customers who cannot readily read English is to raise the amount of their purchases in their account books. He told of a case a grocer had cheated a poor couple out of $75 by this method in a year and a quarter. The offender could not be prosecuted because of lack of evidence, but inspectors subsequently watched him and caught him.

ZIEGLER DRIVER SUMMONED.

Capitalist and Wife Reported in Car Said to be Speeding.

Emil Kuntz, a chauffeur employed by William Ziegler, Jr., the young capitalist, will appear in the West Farms court this morning to answer a summons for exceeding the speed limit in Mr. Ziegler's automobile yesterday morning. Kuntz was driving north on the Boston Road, near Eastchester Road, the Bronx, when he was overtaken by Motor Cycle Policeman Donovan.

Donovan told the chauffeur that he had been running thirty miles an hour and must accept summons for violation of the law. In the automobile were a man and woman, who, Donovan thought, were Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler. They did not oppose the policeman beyond offering an initial objection to his intereference, and, after the summons had been served, the automobile continued northward. According to Kuntz, he was driving from Mr. Ziegler's city house at 40 West Fifty-seventh Street to his country estate, Great Island, Noroton, Conn.

DEFINES NEW WEDDING RITE.

The Rev. Bouck White Says It Will Openly Recognize Divorce.

The Rev. Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, explained to his flock yesterday afternoon the new form of Socialist marriage ritual which is to be tried for the first time next Tuesday night by a Jersey City couple.

Victor Arthur Kilian of 162 Griffith Street and Miss Daisy Leonore Johnson of 179 Winfield Avenue, the Jersey City residents who are to be married by the Rev. Mr. White, were not in the congregation at Bryant Hall, but about 150 other persons were, and most of them seemed to be enthusiastic church members.

In explaining the reasons for the new form of ceremony the Rev. Mr. White said:

"The woman's movement of today is a recognition of the fact that woman is coming to self-consciousness—that from now on the individual and not the family is the social unit. The family is no longer a possible social unit, for today many people cannot enter into the family relationship. In a primitive society every woman had a man and every man a woman; but now for many people the economic basis of family life is shattered.

"The restlessness in marriage relations and the increase of divorce which characterizes this age is not necessarily a sign of badness. Divorce is sometimes evil and should be frowned upon; sometimes it is the sign of a highly sensitive sex consciousness. The more civilization advances the more divorce we find. The absence of divorce in the Roman Catholic Church is a sign that most of the communicants of that body consider marriage as a mere breeding institution. We admit divorce as a fact and consider that there are cases where it is the lesser of two evils. Marriage is so sacred that nothing but love can sanction it. Our marriage rite by openly recognizing divorce is a safeguard against divorce. We are not destroyers but builders up of marriage."

POLICEMAN HURT BY BOMB.

Infernal Machine Explodes When He Tries to Put Out Fuse.

After Policeman Nealon of the Mulberry Street Station tore the sputtering fuse out of a bomb in the hallway of a six-story tenement house at 9 and 11 Prince Street, occupied by twenty-four families, early yesterday morning, he started with it to the Police Station, accompanied by Policeman Bierman. In front of 190 Elizabeth Street, the bomb, a torpedo-shaped affair, began to sputter again and Nealon tried to beat out the fuse with his hands. He was unable to do so and placed it on the ground and stamped on it. Suddenly the bomb exploded and fragments lacerated his right hand and the right side of his face. Bierman was thrown off his feet, but not injured.

The patrolmen took the fragments of the bomb to the Police Station. Nealon was attended by Dr. Pulkin of St. Vincent's Hospital and went home. Owen Esgan, Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, said the bomb was a powerful one of the "Mandarin" type and that, had Nealon kept it in his hand, his arm would have been blown off.

The bomb was discovered by a tenant in front of the apartment of J. B. Infantion, a jeweler, whose store is on the ground floor and who lives in the rear. Infantion said he had received several Black Hand letters and had turned them over to the police. A demand was made on him for $2,000 and the police were seeking the senders of the letters when the bomb was placed.

FIREMEN'S BASEBALL TOO HOT FOR POLICE

Silver Buttons Beat the Brass, 3 to 2, and Win Cup, While 45,000 Fans Cheer.

BLUECOATS BOW TO UMPIRE

Crowd Howls in Delight as Everyday Autocrats Are Silenced and Sent to the Bench.

New York's policemen are deserving of praise as dispersers of riots and pinchers of burglars and murderers, but at baseball the firemen put them into the Giant class. The teams of the departments played for the second time in their annual series yesterday, and the firemen won, 3 to 2. A week ago they played the first game of the series at Ebbets Field and the fire-fighters won, 6 to 3. The two victories give them the championship and a big silver loving cup.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, and 44,997 other fans jammed the stands and aisles at the Polo Grounds.

Before the game there was such a throng in the park that the firemen on duty ordered the gates closed, and it was a shock to many policemen in uniform, some with gold badges, who arrived late and couldn't get in.

The fans were friends of the players, but they showed their delight when a mere umpire ordered a policeman to be quiet and go to the bench. To think of a policeman being rudely ordered about by the "ump" tickled the crowd. Messrs. Connelly and O'Sullivan were the arbiters, and they took no back talk.

Twice a fire fighter scampered across the plate in the third inning. Three slashing singles, an error, and a passed ball resulted in Lynch and Fitzpatrick tallying. Then the police broke into the run column in the fourth inning. Tienken smashed a screaming double to left. He waited around while Malcolmson and Barry went out, and then he came racing across the plate when Connelly poked a single to centre. In the seventh Art Romer, who is a policeman, cracked a triple to the right field fence. At the third corner Barry, who was coaching, shouted to him to slow up, but Romer was headed for home and Barry grabbed him. "Ump" O'Sullivan spotted the play and shouted, "Out for interference." Froelich singled and scored on Tienken's bang to left for two bases.

Then came the ninth. Romer had been pitching like an Alexander. Lynch, the first smoke eater at the bat, fanned. Then Dowling sent out a double to the left field bleachers. With the crowd yelling itself hoarse, Fitzpatrick went out at first on an easy bounder. Then Seger came to bat. Seger isn't afraid of a conflagration, but he was nervous at the plate. Romer looked calm and cool, but he wasn't. He hurled the ball four feet above the catcher's head and Dowling romped in with victory. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Fire Dept....	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1	3	10	1
Police Dept...	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	2	11	2

Batteries: Fire, Lynch and Moran; Police, Romer and Froelich.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1915.

THE GREAT AUDACITY.

In the new European war theatre opened suddenly by Germany on the Balkan Peninsula the Teutonic forces enjoy certain obvious and perhaps insurmountable advantages. They have first of all, the facilities and resources of their own countries immediately at their back and cannot be cut off from their sources of men and supplies. They operate from their own bases and have only to cross a river to reach the enemy. When they have smashed their way across Serbia they will meet their friends the Bulgars, if, indeed, the Bulgars have not come part way across Serbia to meet them. And then, directly on the other side of Bulgaria is what remains of Turkey in Europe. Thus, with Serbia conquered, a thoroughfare lies open from Vienna to Constantinople. Herr Direktor of the Imperial German Railways would no doubt a few days later whisk a crowd of awe struck journalists from Berlin to the Turkish capital.

For the Allies, on the other hand, to reach Serbia with force enough in time to save her, or to stop the Teutons' impulse toward Asia, seems a super-military task. They have first to transport their troops 2,000 miles or more by water, land them at a neutral Greek seaport, and dispatch them by rail across a strip of neutral Greek land into Serbia, with one enemy to meet head on, namely, the Austro-Germans, and another to fend on the right hand, namely, the Bulgars. Greece, that was to have helped as Serbia's bounden ally, looks on, giving only access to a port and gangway across her land, uncertainly, like admitting the Anglo-French forces into a bear den to which she fearsomely holds the door.

Bulgaria to have cast her lot with Germany, Rumania perhaps and Greece without doubt going the other way, had been until a while ago the worst the Allies feared in the Balkans. But with Bulgaria become a German ally, Rumania and Greece remaining neutral, the worst that could have happened has. Bulgaria, the second strongest and the most powerfully placed strategically of all the Balkan States, makes weight suddenly on the German side and there is no offset. It is a clear loss to the Allies. No wonder the French and English papers speak harshly of Greece, think scornfully of her neutrality and regret having employed until now too much abstract persuasion with all the Balkan peoples. No wonder either that Germany's enemies have felt pangs of pessimism at this new and wholly unfavorable development.

The effect upon Russia is expected to be profoundly depressing. The thought of an open Turco-German pathway between Europe and Asia must be a bitterness to her. The psychological effect upon the whole world, enemy and neutral, is something to consider. Everybody says: "What! With the Russian campaign "unfinished and with the Anglo-"French forces on the western front "making a supreme offensive effort, "Germany begins a third new cam-"paign requiring perhaps half a mil-"lion men. How can she afford to do "it? Is she even stronger than her "boast was? Has she been conceal-"ing her resources?"

The audacity alone is magnificent. Perhaps that is the highest factor in it. For, if you take the most pessimistic view that is possible and abandon the whole Balkan peninsula to the Teutonic forces, what further calamity follows? The Turks, of course, are reinforced, so that their hold on the Dardanelles is made secure, but it has never yet been notoriously insecure. Russia, it is true, will be deeply distressed, but after having lost Poland and her Baltic provinces, losing her dreams and her political prestige in the Balkans cannot seem so very much more. Then there is the possibility of a separate peace. Russia, beaten on her western side, disappointed in her allies' attempt to force the Dardanelles, and now about to see her ambitions in the Balkans wrecked, might be persuaded to make terms. Those who hold this thought will not admit its invalidation by the agreement among the Allies to make a joint peace or none. There is, however, a stronger reason. The most that Russia could have expected from her allies, victorious, was an arrangement securing her interests jointly with theirs in the Mediterranean, after the Turk's expulsion from Europe. She could not have expected them to give her Constantinople. Nor could Germany, on the other hand, offer her Constantinople. If Germany should win the Turk would remain in Europe, astride the Dardanelles, and keep Constantinople. How could it be otherwise? Theoretically, Germany, next to losing the war, could of all other things least reconcile herself to a Slavic Constantinople. Actually at this time she could not, being the Turk's ally, offer Russia the only bauble that would conceivably tempt her to make a separate peace.

So, if Germany cannot reasonably hope by success in the Balkan theatre, to win a truce with Russia or bend conditions in the Mediterranean more to her advantage than they seem to be already, what motive would she have to devote so much strength to this mid-world adventure? The answer naturally is that she aims at the two most dazzling jewels of the British Empire, India and Egypt. That may be. It is very satisfying to the imagination, no less, perhaps more, to the Teutonic imagination than to any other. To burst through the "iron ring" and seize an Oriental empire, all by one heroic impulse—that is a colossal idea. The monster of the nightmare become the good genie of a fabulous dream! Alas, however, it is only too wonderful to be true. A people who have lost their access to the sea, who have not a warship or a merchant vessel free, now suddenly go abroad to pot an ocean-spaced empire—go overland, afoot, across mountains and deserts? Fantastic! It cannot be supposed, except romantically, and yet, of course, even romantically it is possible. These are Germans.

But how this Balkan campaign, with what success it may achieve, can greatly if at all change the former predilection of events in Europe is something very hard to prove. As a piece of sheer, imaginative audacity it would have its value. As a distraction it might prove to be important, especially if it should worry the Anglo-French forces into an unequal contest in a theatre of the Germans' own choosing, when the whole of the allied strength should continue to be devoted to "the drive." Either the Germans are much more contemptuous of that undertaking or much more afraid of it than has yet been supposed. Which it is will soon appear.

THE REGISTRATION.

The result of the registration is very satisfactory. This is unmistakably an "off year." Normally the registration would be light. Yet the total of registered voters in this city, 667,400 is 13,000 larger than it was last year when there was an exciting contest for the Governorship and a United States Senator was elected for the first time by the direct vote of the people.

Of course, it may be argued that the desire to vote for or against the new Constitution this year, or for or against the woman suffrage amendment, may be even more stimulating to the spirit of the voters than the issues of last year. Nevertheless, the larger registration is certainly significant, and it will be pretty generally agreed that the continuous week of open registration books has proved serviceable in enabling a larger number of citizens having the right to vote to get their names on the lists.

JOHN DOE OF GENEVA.

At last a much-pursued and ancient defendant is vindicated. A "legal fiction" is running for Mayor of Geneva in Ontario County. Dear old legal fiction, the poetry of the common law! What clerk's, what scrivener's parchment face crinkled as he made the song: "The manor of Dale "and the manor of Sale, lying both "in Vale"? Taken from the musty law books, "J. S. of Dale" was the pen name under which FREDERIC JESUP STIMSON, now Ambassador to Argentina, published "Guerndale" and other not legal fictions. It wouldn't have done for a future Professor of Comparative Legislation and author of law books to be known as the writer of stories.

Many law students have found that "Byles on Bills," STORY, and GREENLEAF tempted them to BALZAC and Old Man DUMAS. Why, open a law dictionary at almost any page and you find it rhymed. De Coronatore Eligendo, writ to elect a Coroner; De Custode Amovendo, writ to remove a guardian; De Contumace Capiendo, writ for contumacious contempt: no doubt in the Middle Ages all writs ran in rhyming Latin, Leonine, verse. But the permanent surviving character of legal fiction is John Doe. In the old action of ejectment John, alias Goodtitle, was the imaginary lessee of the plaintiff; Richard Roe, alias Troublesome, was the fictitious defendant. Dick has retired. John is the busiest man in the world. The number of warrants and writs against him transcends computation. In this county he is always running, usually faster than the writs. Innumerable crimes have been attributed to him. Every means has been used to give him a bad name. Yet some tender hearts have always had a sympathy for him. They were justified. He has turned up in Geneva, N. Y., and, of course, he is still running.

Eleven enrolled Geneva Democrats voted at the primaries for John Doe for Mayor. John Doe's eleven was the highest and winning number of votes. The County Attorney and the County Election Commissioners held that Mr. Doe was properly and legally nominated. His name adorns the official ballot. If the Genevans have any reverence for distinction, any compassion for the victim of centuries of persecution, they will make John Doe Mayor. He is no more of a figurehead than most Mayors. His "running qualities" are incomparable.

Did any of the young gentlemen of Hobart College, Geneva, have a part in this late but just vindication?

WHAT RECOGNITION MEANS.

Now that the Administration is practically committed to the formal recognition of VENUSTIANO CARRANZA as the de facto ruler of Mexico, all good citizens will hope that another serious mistake has not been made. There have been some grievous errors in the development of our Mexican policy, but as Secretary LANSING seems confident that he has done the right thing this time, we are encouraged to hope that international amity and tranquillity will ensue. It would be foolish to forget, as the Administration will not be permitted to forget, that this action is in direct violation of the plan originally formed by Mr. LANSING and his Latin American conferees. That plan was to invite all the faction leaders to join in a peace conference and agree upon a program of pacification. It was understood that any faction leader disregarding the invitation or rejecting it would be ignored in future proceedings. But the one faction leader who rejected the invitation is now to have formal recognition and the others are to be ignored. This seeming inconsistency needs no excuse if the action is justifiable. It is better to be inconsistent than wrong. It is possible, however, to be both.

The conditions that must exist before foreign powers are justified in extending recognition to a new Government were clearly set forth in a message sent to Congress by President GRANT Dec. 7, 1875, in relation to a movement for a premature recognition of the independence of Cuba. In this it was explained that "where a "considerable body of people, who "have attempted to free themselves of "the control of the superior Govern-"ment, have reached such point in oc-"cupation of territory, in power, and "in general organization as to consti-"tute in fact a body politic, having a "Government in substance as well as "in name, possessed of the elements "of stability, and equipped with the "machinery for the administration of "internal policy and the execution of "its laws, prepared and able to ad-"minister justice at home, as well as "in its dealing with other powers," it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a power. The message further specifies the conditions essential to recognition. The people recognized must be "united "under some known and defined form "of government, acknowledged by "those subject thereto, in which the "functions of government are admin-"istered by usual methods."

All the information obtainable from Mexico clearly indicates that CARRANZA's Government is not stable; that it is not acknowledged by all Mexicans, or nearly all; that it has no sure means of administering justice; that it is not "equipped with the machinery for the administration of internal policy," and that it is, on the contrary, depending upon this very recognition to enable it to overcome strong opposition and to dismay its opponents, some of whom are as stanchly patriotic and as strongly pledged to the establishment of a constitutional Government as CARRANZA or any of his adherents.

This message of President GRANT, written, of course, by his able and learned Secretary of State, HAMILTON FISH, indicated "the policy and the principles" which had been the nation's "sure and safe guides." Unless the present Administration possesses information concerning the strength of CARRANZA which has been withheld from the American people, it has departed from that well tried policy and those excellent principles, has discarded those safe and sure guides of statesmanship. But we are encouraged to hope that when the reasons for this action are made known they will be found sufficient. Unless they are, if the statements of CARRANZA's opponents are to be heeded, the situation in Mexico will not be improved, but quite the contrary.

"HOME RULE" TAXATION.

Inside and outside this city there is a demand for "home rule" in taxation specifically, apart from the desire for home rule generally. But home rule in taxation means different things in different places. In this city home rule in taxation means release from the system of taxation for the continuance of which there is an agitation throughout the State outside of this city. What the country considers "home rule" in taxation can be described no better than in the words of Mr. WICKERSHAM, supporting the constitutional amendment which the country opposes:

> At present the same property in a given county may be, and often is, assessed at totally different valuations for the purposes of taxation for county purposes, for village purposes, for school district purposes, or for special fire district purposes. No uniformity exists respecting the imposition of taxes on the same property within the same county. The assessment of personal property exhibits even greater inequalities. There is no rule respecting the method of assessing personal property to residents of different counties of the State.

The bill of particulars under this general complaint is familiar in the case of real estate. After the various assessments of realty have been "equalized" the ratios to market value vary in different cities this year from 50 to 91 per cent., although the law requires 100 per cent., and the tax officials are compelled to make the most stringent oaths that such is the valuation. This is so frequently remarked that it will be more instructive to examine the working of "home rule" taxation in the cities of the State except New York, where object lessons are now proceeding, making further remark about local conditions unnecessary. In 1911 Mr. LAWSON PURDY gave the results of his examination of the personal tax rolls of the State and discovered sixteen towns where there is no personal tax assessed. In 136 towns the assessment was $5,000 or less. In 334 towns the assessment was between $5,000 and $25,000. Each of the 334 got from $100 to $500 from personal taxes, which would not go far this year toward the State direct tax of $20,000,000. These towns, or some of them, are the refuges from the personal assessment now exemplified in this city. In Tuxedo the assessment of personalty is $672,500, and in Tarrytown $3,387,550. In the cities of the State the showing is similar. In seven cities the personal assessment is less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the total assessment. The largest percentage of personal to total assessment is 12.96 per cent., and in only four cities. The conclusion is inescapable that the personal tax is no reliance for the support of government, and that the larger part of it is borne in New York City. For the year above analyzed the personal tax assessment in this city was $435,774,611, for forty-seven other cities $54,710,973, and for all towns $59,595,532. No honest man can wish for the continuance of such injustice and futility.

The election this year affords an opportunity to supply an answer to what ought to be done about it. If the amendment to Article X. of the Constitution shall pass, the legislators chosen for the most part by the country can decide what the tax system shall be. They cannot make it worse. They can make it as much better as the enlightenment of the legislators shall provide. The plea now openly made for "home rule" is a plea for no rule, and for a practice which is a reproach to the fairness of mind of any man who supports it. There is no possible argument against the amendment except the possibility of what the country legislators may do to the injury of the country. The argument in favor of the amendment is what the Legislature may do for the benefit of city and country alike.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

The remarkable development of the American Museum of Natural History as a factor in the city's system of free education is noted in the summary of the address of its President published this morning. This institution, in the size of its collections and their variety, the enormous field of scientific study and investigation which it so fitly represents, and the completeness of all its branches, is easily foremost among the museums of this country. Probably it is unsurpassed in the world. Its educational influence was early manifested, in the beginning of the late Professor BICKMORE'S curatorship. His lectures to teachers gave a new impetus to study in the common schools. The museum lectures are continued these days, and are given also in various public school buildings; the lantern slides, of which the museum has an enormous and valuable collection, are always at the service of the schools; circulating natural history specimens are also supplied as aids to study.

In fact, quite apart from its larger scientific importance and its influence on research and exploration, the work of this museum as a factor in public education would make it a public institution of uncommon value. It is estimated that it reached 1,300,000 children last year, and its educational work, which involves the other scientific and art institutions of the city, and the public libraries as well, will be further extended in the future.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Confederates Compared to Unionists.

Observers of the ex-Confederate soldiers who held a reunion in Memphis last week were struck, according to The Commercial Appeal of that city, by what it describes as the "spryness" of the veterans, and it quotes an unnamed Northerner as saying that the participants in the Grand Army parades of these days are feebler and seem older than their surviving opponents.

Generalizations as broad as this one are dubious things when based on less than a survey of the whole field, and the men who gathered in Memphis may have had the advantage, physically, if they did have it, over those who met in Washington a few days before simply because the desire to be present in the latter instance was strong enough to inspire really desperate efforts by men who should have stayed at home, while in the other case the call was strong enough to attract only the better preserved men. The Commercial Appeal, however, accepts the difference between the two classes as real and makes an elaborate explanation of it.

The Southern soldiers, it says, endured severer hardships and lived on shorter rations than did those in the Union armies. But what food they had was good, and made for health by its very simplicity, and life in the open with poor equipment, while it involved suffering for all, made rugged those whom it did not kill. After the war was over, the Southerner returned, not to a more or less easy, and usually pensioned, life, but to another hard fight—that with poverty, and oftener than the Northerner he fought it in some occupation that kept him out of doors for most of the time, in the country, not in cities.

These are plausible arguments, but they are not quite convincing. One who looked further for a theory of the alleged difference might find it in the probability that the ages of the men in the Southern armies, especially toward the end of the war, averaged lower than did the ages on the other side. That hardship and hard work tend to produce a hale old age is a familiar contention, but it is not supported by exact observation, and the biography of practically all centenarians contradicts it. They not infrequently come to the poorhouse toward the end of their careers, yet almost always their lives have been "easy" and emotionally uneventful.

A Coroner Speaks in Haste.

A Brooklyn Coroner, possibly because he deals so much with the unresentful dead, has ignored or forgotten the risk—a large one in these days—of offending a full half of "the quick" by declaring that in his opinion women are temperamentally unfitted for running automobiles. This unkind statement he was moved to make to his jurymen while they were considering the case of a man over whom a feminine chauffeur had driven her car, but something, perhaps a warning from his subconscious ego, made him hastily admit that there are some, and even many, women who are as competent at the steering wheel as any man.

Finally the Coroner's all-including condemnation simmered down to the declaration that no woman should be licensed as an automobilist until after an examination that proved that for her to act in this capacity was reasonably free from danger to the general public.

Had the Coroner included men in this assertion he would have arrived at a perfectly sound and tenable conclusion. While it is presumably true that women are inferior to men, as far as concerns the possession of the instinct for and sense of machinery which is required for the operation of an automobile, the difference is probably more than made up by the caution which knowledge of the lack gives most of them when running a car. By running it slowly they avoid meeting many of the highway emergencies with which the majority of women drivers might be unable to cope. At any rate, of all automobile "accidents," more happen to men than their greater number demands, and the woman scorcher is almost unknown.

And if the Brooklyn Coroner or anybody else wants to investigate the subject he will find that there are men, too, and not a few, who are "temperamentally unfitted" for driving automobiles—men to whom no amount of training or experience will ever give the quick mental and muscular response to the demands for instant and correct action which the automobile so often makes. They are the automobilists to whom and from whom comes trouble or danger—all of it, nearly—and the new psychology could easily separate them from their fellows who are abler in this particular direction.

Confession and Repentance.

One of the correspondents of THE TIMES demands and shall receive an expression of deep compunction for recent remarks in this column about dyeing codfish pink and selling them for salmon.

It is true, as this critic says, that the operation was a nefarious one, condemnable by moralists, economists, and sanitarians alike, and true is it, too, that the Board of Health deserved credit, not reprehension, for ferreting out and stopping the fraud.

One seeking excuse for sin committed, error promulgated, and the treating of a serious subject with levity, might say, of course, that as it is quite obviously wrong to dye codfish pink and sell them for salmon, it ought to be, and was expected to be; equally obvious that commendation of the dyers and regret for the suppression of their art were not seriously meant. The fact remains that untruths were written—that evil was called good and good evil.

The thing said should be the thing meant—always, always, always. Jesting is well enough in its way, but jokes should be tagged, lest they pass for earnest, and tender sensibilities, as in this instance, be hurt. At least one codfish is sacred, and all of them are respectable. Hereafter, in this column, at least, they shall always be mentioned reverently.

But why doesn't the friend of exact veracity get after the somebody over in Philadelphia who has caused to be printed in a paper there the statement that "the late Mrs. WILSON, like the President, was the daughter of a Presbyterian minister"? Isn't it as wicked to make an unintentional joke about solemn matters as to praise dyed cod?

From Him That Hath Not.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, as a social worker greatly interested in the present problem of the "unemployed situation," add my voice as a protest against the cutting of salaries for the city's "small employes"?

I do not feel at liberty to state my official position in this connection, but I am in a position to deal daily with many men looking for work. Many of them have, until recently, held small clerical positions, and every cut in wages (which has reached always to the "small men" first) means a nearer approach to actual poverty. The tendency is for a man—especially if he is married—to take any work that offers, and thus the drift is constantly downward toward mere manual labor. These men in turn displace the poorer laborers, and the problem of the "great unemployed" is created for the city to help solve. Why, then, recruit its ranks from their own offices? What is the economy? If there must be a cut, why not, therefore, begin at the top? Of course this would be, comparatively speaking, as hard for the men at the top, but actually they would not be on the verge of poverty, and it would seem that it would work out more economically for the city.

New York, Oct. 5, 1915. K. C.

What Availeth Charity?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have Christianity and humanity become such cowards that they sit idly by while helpless Armenia is slaughtered and tortured unto extinction? What avail rivers of subscriptions, e'en though they flow simultaneously from all four corners of the globe, when the vessel of life has been annihilated beyond repairing? IDA VERA SIMONTON.

New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

THE MADDENING HORN.

Strong Words from a Conscience-Clear but Nerve-Racked Motorist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no one to rise up and protest against the din and noise made by the infernal electrically operated automobile horns? This nuisance has now become in many sections of the city almost unbearable.

I have an office in Forty-fifth Street, just off Fifth Avenue. Across the way is a popular shop where rich people in automobiles come to trade. Because the street is narrow and crowded with trucks it is difficult to get through, and the chauffeurs who run the automobiles will often sit and hoot and toot for several minutes at a stretch in an insolent demand to get out of their way. The noise they make can be heard at a distance of three or four blocks.

Why should it be allowed? The rich people of this town do not own the streets, nor have they a right of way over them. Why, indeed, should the automobile be such a shrieking nuisance, anyway, not only in the busy streets but in the country and everywhere? I own a motor car, and I will undertake to drive it all day long on Manhattan Island or in the country at good speed and never touch the horn. The only time I ever use it is when I am impatient and in a hurry, and want to hoot somebody out of my road.

Sometimes it is needful and justifiable, as when, for example, a truck or hay wagon is squarely in the middle of a narrow road, and you cannot get by on either side. But when it comes to pedestrians, I have no right to ask them to look out for me. It is my business to look out for them.

On the seas, for obvious reasons, the right of way is with the slowest moving vessel. Why should it not be the same on land? There is not one person in a thousand who can own or ride in an automobile. Why should the rights and convenience of the other nine hundred and ninety-nine people be given up to one arrogant and ruthless beast, for that is exactly what the hooting, tooting motorist has become.

The State of New Jersey and the City of New York have legislated against blinding lights at night, and many other nuisances which have arisen with the advent of the motor car have been abated, as, for example, excessive speed, the use of the muffler cutouts in cities and villages, and so on. Why not also the needless and abominable noise?

The electrical razzle-dazzle, miscalled a "horn," is simply an invention of the devil. It is the most nerve-racking, maddening device that could be imagined. If I were to take an ordinary tin horn and stand on the corner of the street and blow it for an hour I should be arrested. Why are chauffeurs allowed to do what other people are not?

A soft little buzz is all that is needed to warn another vehicle of my approach, and, as for pedestrians, it is the writer's belief as a motor car driver, that the chauffeur has no right to warn them at all.

When a motor car driver strikes a pedestrian it is absolutely the fault of the driver, and never anything else. It is certainly an astonishing condition of affairs when the rights of the great body of the community are utterly ignored for the sake of the few who are able to own motor cars. When I walk along the street I do not feel that I have any right to carry a tin whistle in my pocket to shriek at some one to get out of my road. Neither when I drove a horse and carriage did I ever feel the need of a horn. That came only with the speed maniac and the motor car owners, who think they own the earth.

May I suggest that we are a strange kind of people to permit this hoodlum type to kill and maim unoffending people, largely little children or helpless old people, for the sake of their being able to gratify a maniacal desire for speed?

If it were the law that any motor car driver who kills or runs over a pedestrian should be forthwith hung or shot on the spot, may I express my belief that these atrocious murders, for they are nothing else, would cease within twenty-four hours?

Are we simply a lot of barbarians to let these things go on?

A MOTORIST ASHAMED.

New York, Oct. 6, 1915.

THE THIRD DESPAIR.

Shall Sex Impulse Be Added to Religion and Greed in Politics?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Woman suffrage, as I conceive it, is not the great evil to be fought, but rather mixed suffrage.

It is elementary that the mainspring of human action is the desire of self-perpetuation. From this, as from a common source, flow the three elemental passions: The desire for the possession of worldly goods, sex impulse, and religious emotion. Through the acquirement of worldly goods man hopes to defeat the forces of nature leagued for his destruction; through the sex impulse, to perpetuate himself in his children; through religion, to live forever in another world.

Money, or its equivalent, has always proved a prolific source of corruption in political life, in all countries, and in all ages. Religion, pure and holy as it is, has ever shown itself, when allowed to interfere in worldly government, an element of oppression and corruption. It corrupts itself and the civil government.

The founders of this country, well aware of this, placed as a cornerstone of our Constitution the absolute separation of Church and State. Mixed suffrage being undreamed of, they esteemed that the only source of corruption possible would be money, and this they saw no way of eliminating.

Heedless of the lesson of the ages, we are now asked to introduce into our politics a still more potent weapon of corruption than religion, namely, the sex impulse.

The demoralizing effect of this impulse in political life is known to all acquainted with the history of, among others, Louis XIV. and Louis XV. of France and Catherine II. of Russia. Poniatowski was made King of Poland by this last. It was not, as I read history, because he was known to be an able administrator. It was for far different reasons.

If women have proved more efficient, more capable and more intelligent than men, by all means give them the vote, but by the same measure disfranchise men. Mixed suffrage will be an unmixed evil. ANTIEPICENE.

New York, Oct. 5, 1915.

The Weaker Vessel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to reply to your correspondent signing herself "A. M." I do not doubt that hers is a deserving case, and that there are many female stenographers who should share with their male associates the chance of advancement.

In my long business career I have found that as a rule the female worker expects much more consideration than the male, by staying at home through indisposition, begins the business day later, and stops earlier than her male colleague.

I have seen the fairer sex while away hours at a time reading or embroidering, while the sterner sex feels compunction at this ruthless wasting of the firm's time and will endeavor to ask for additional work or offer his services to help out in another department. X. Y. Z.

Brooklyn, Oct. 2, 1915.

What Do Dogs Think of Death?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that dogs never have feelings of affection for their own kind while so faithful and devoted to human beings?

Two dogs of the same litter may be raised together, play together for years, yet one can be killed and mangled in sight of the other without the slightest interest being taken, unless it be, possibly, to sniff around the body, apparently out of curiosity. It is plain that dogs understand what death is, for there are many authentic cases where dogs have followed a dead master to the grave and had to be removed from the spot by physical force, refusing all food for days afterward, seemingly from grief.

DOG OWNER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 5, 1915.

A NEW CONVERT TO SUFFRAGE.

Robert Underwood Johnson Confesses Himself Convinced by the Clear Thinking and Persuasive Speech of the Women Orators.

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

A Letter to Mrs. William Vanamee of Newburg, Equal Suffrage Leader of the First Assembly District of Orange County.

My Dear Mrs. Vanamee:

In response to your request and in fulfillment of my promise several weeks ago, I gladly send you this record of my chief reasons for deciding to vote for the equal suffrage amendment at the November election. I trust they may commend themselves to others who have been studying the question with a desire to arrive at a reasonable conclusion, but who are yet hesitating.

I have not been precipitate in coming to my decision. I was born into an atmosphere of woman suffrage, and every man of four generations of my family has favored it—my grandfather, my father, three uncles, my brother, and my son. Until last Winter I classified myself as "unconvinced" rather than opposed. In the last year of my editorship of The Century I wrote four articles in the magazine against the policy of militancy which prevailed in England at that time. In these articles I did not consider the merits of the main question. In response, certain State Suffrage Committees came out definitely against the use of violence, and I received many individual assurances of approval, which showed conclusively that the rank and file of the suffragists of America are opposed to that fatal policy.

Moreover, I have been deeply impressed with the large number of cultivated, refined, and distinctly feminine women of my acquaintance to whom the desire for the ballot is a matter of sincere and well-reasoned conviction. Indeed, it seems to me that the strongest influence in the campaign is the clear thinking and persuasive speech of the many intellectual women who are advocating equal suffrage.

An Analogy with Copyright.

I think it not very enlightening to discuss the theory on which the suffrage is conferred. For many years, in trying to put an end to the national disgrace of literary piracy, we encountered interminable hair-splitting as to the theory of copyright. Was the right to control the value of one's literary output a natural right or a statutory right? And if it was a natural right under common law before the statute of Queen Anne, (which limited the term, with a view to giving a better remedy against infraction,) did that statute abolish the natural right? While theorists were busy with such nicetles, the friends of international copyright pushed home the ethical argument: that it was outrageous that an author should be deprived of the result of his labor, that this product should be considered so valuable to the public that it must be confiscated to its use, and yet not valuable enough to be paid for. We said: On whatever theory the security of copyright is conferred upon the property of our own citizens, we demand it for the property of citizens of other countries within our gates.

Something analogous seems to me to exist in the suffrage. If it be a natural right, then it should be conferred without the test of sex. And whatever theory may obtain, whether of privilege or public policy or duty to the State, I can see no reason for drawing the line against women.

We need give but a word to the preposterous argument that the suffrage should be conditioned upon the ability to bear arms, when in fact no such duty is exacted of large classes of men such as invalids and cripples, and when only able-bodied men are knowingly included in the posse comitatus. And supposing the enlightened world should some time arrive at an agreement that would virtually make an end of war, what then would become of that argument, and who would be qualified to vote?

Property Representation.

Since the ballot has been conferred not only on all men who hold property, but on all men whether or not they are property holders, the present exclusion of all women, including property-holding women, is manifestly unjust. Most candid opponents of a general extension of the suffrage admit the injustice and absurdity of vicarious representation of property holders. Women taxpayers, I believe, have no representation except at certain special elections, to decide certain questions, in towns and small cities.

I see no escape from the conclusion that property owners should be represented whether they be men or women. I am not moved by the reply that minors and aliens are not represented in the electorate or that a single ballot would be a very slight protection to a woman worth a million dollars. Minors and aliens are not confined to either sex, so that in no event would there be a sex discrimination. The woman with the million dollars would have the same protection as a man having the same amount, not merely the protection of the single ballot, but the protection of the power and influence that accompany the vote. It seems to me that here, too, the sex line should not be drawn and that sane native women, and especially property-holding women, should not be excluded from participation in the suffrage, since it has been conferred upon all classes of men.

Are Women Dangerous to the State?

But are women, whether property holders or not, so dangerous to the State that safeguards must be maintained against them? I believe that not only have we nothing to fear from this quarter—in which of the suffrage States has the experiment resulted disastrously?—but that we are failing to avail ourselves of a sorely needed force of recruits for good government. It is objected that we should be doubling the electorate without improving it. On the contrary, I find the strongest argument for equal suffrage in the prospect that ultimately the quality of the voters will thus be greatly improved. Is it not true that the influence of the intelligent and virtuous is much greater than their relative numbers? What progress we have made since 1787 has been largely due to the leadership of intelligent minorities, and where we have failed, it has been because the intelligent leaders have not always been virtuous. Some one has said: "The safety of the world lies in the fact that bad men are not always wise." Conversely, the danger to the world lies in the fact that good men are sometimes unwise. If a numerical preponderance of ignorant and vicious could have swamped us we should long ago have failed. What we need is not so much to diminish ignorance and vice as to increase the potentiality of intelligence and virtue. If to the male vote of this class—let us call it one-third of the whole—can be added the same proportion of intelligent women, there is little danger to be apprehended from the other two-thirds of either sex.

Candor compels any man with his eyes open to admit that at present good government is obtained at a frightful waste and against great odds. The chief obstacles are indifference and lack of ideality. Men absorbed in the struggle for life want both imagination and a sense of responsibility, and in this respect we appear to be getting worse. It is not to be expected that, by some magic of the ballot, women will rise to the perfect exercise of every political function—that, for instance, they will be able to manage governmental finances, (few men are so qualified;) but it is reasonable to expect that they will bring to many problems valuable qualities; comprehension of human needs, special experience, ideality, sympathy, freedom from deadening traditions, refined instincts, interest in the higher life as reflected in literature, art, and music, and, best of all, common sense in dealing with such subjects as public health, prison reforms, child labor, the drink evil, municipal going-to-seed, &c. In short, the more intelligence, culture, and morality we can get into the electorate to react against bad government the better for all.

How Women Can Help.

Leaving aside the college graduate of both sexes, the average woman of today is certainly not less well educated than the average man. For two generations, while he has been hard at work in business, she has been able to keep a closer touch with the world, through newspapers, magazines and books, by study, intellectual club life, settlement work, society, and travel. She has made amazing progress. She has learned how to economize time and effort in the conduct of the household and the care of children; many things which she formerly made laboriously are now purchased cheaply, and in many ways her interests have broadened while her husband has not kept pace with her. She is as capable as he of making decisions in the main both wise and free from improper influences. Men have only to remember what they say to one another of the incompetence of the average male voter to see how far short the electorate of today comes of the standard of perfection which they are inclined to exact for women. It will be much if we can add a large body of voters in the main willing and competent to follow good leadership.

Moreover, as the main influence upon the next generation, whether in the home or in the school, women need to be prepared to train citizens. Shall mothers learn and teach everything that is useful to impart to their sons and daughters except the most necessary? What time does the average father—whose place certainly is not in the home—have to give to the direction of his sons in political principles? I feel sure that the extension of the suffrage will give women a higher sense of responsibility to the State, and through this key men up to their own civic duty.

Woman, War, and the Saloon.

Believing that the greatest evil of our epoch is the resort to war to settle international differences, I hail the coming of woman into the electorate as a forward, if not a final, step toward universal peace. From the day of Horace women have opposed war. He says:

> Many the camp delights, the trumpet's call
> With bugle mingling, and fierce battle's brawl
> By mothers hated. * * *

Certainly women do not need to be convinced of the awful suffering caused by war any more than a starving man needs to be shown that he is hungry. Woman is often the innocent sufferer from wars waged by man without her consent. So far as we know, no woman is responsible for the insane precipitation of the present conflict. The millions of widows of Europe, added to the millions who will have to support, in part or wholly, the maimed, crippled, half-witted, or invalid veterans, will not have to be converted to the idea that "war is hell," while on this side of the Atlantic the dreadful carnage has aroused the sensibilities of our women to a lively horror of the cruelty and the mad extravagance of war. Wanton war has given to woman one of the strongest reasons for her enfranchisement. As the laborer needed the voting power to improve his condition, so woman needs the power that goes with the ballot to help her assist man to prevent war, at the same time safeguarding the country with adequate defense. Woman should be privileged to assist freely in solving this problem.

I am further influenced by the fact that in the mass equal suffrage is opposed by several objectionable classes. No doubt many sincere and patriotic men and women are opposed to suffrage, but there are elements of sordidness in the opposition that have no counterpart on the other side. For obvious reasons the rank and file of professional politicians of both chief parties in this State are against the entrance of woman to political power, while the liquor interests are solidly and aggressively, though so far as possible secretly, at work to defeat the amendment. I believe that here, as abroad, even among men who are not abstainers, there is a great awakening to the fact that the drink evil is a monstrous obstacle to national progress. It is women chiefly who suffer from it, as they do from war, and their intelligent and reasonable influence will be exerted as inevitably against one as against the other. In this respect, their further participation in responsible Government will be an immense public benefit. Should the amendment fail in New York, it will probably be due to the fact that every saloon in the State is a recruiting station for the opposition, and the defeat itself would be a conclusive argument for a speedy reconsideration of the question.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

A SONG FOR FALL.

What if there's Fall in the red of the thicket,
Fall in the haze on the flaw-scarred sea,
Fall in the chant of the

TRUCKMAN SINGER A RIVAL OF CARUSO

Poor Rumanian Immigrant Discovers His Wonderful Voice to an Impresario.

WILL BE TRAINED FOR OPERA

Turn in His Life Came While Sitting Despondent and Out of a Job in Riverside Park.

A week ago this morning a disconsolate truck driver, out of a job, sat on a bench along lower Riverside Drive, and as he counted his last few pennies mourned the wreck of the dream of wealth and happiness which was to have been his in free America and repented the morning sixteen years ago when he walked away from his home in far-off Galatz, perched among the Rumanian hills.

Then the tide of his fortunes turned.

Something whispered to him to try his luck once more in the Land of Opportunity. Leaving his bench of despair he turned into Seventy-second Street, and was walking toward Broadway when from high up over the street came the sound of a girl's voice in the tune of an opera the truck driver had never heard. He knew only that it was so beautiful that he forgot his troubles and began to hum the lines of "Donia," a Rumanian love song, as he passed the house. Touched by the cheer of the song, he turned and passed the house again and repassed, held to the place by his love of music.

The maid who answers the door of the Aborn School for Opera Classes, 240 West Seventy-second Street, found standing on the steps a man in uncouth clothes who seemed not able to speak. Finally he pointed up to where the voice came from and said:

"I, too, can sing. I want to sing for you."

She shut the door.

Returns for Another Chance.

When the bell rang again she found the same man with the same plea. His face and voice were so earnest that the maid called Mrs. Alice Parker, a vocal instructor, and, more in the spirit of fun, she took him to her studio, and there the truck driver in overalls sang. People on the street stopped to listen at the great volume of sound as the man sang "Donia," "Naptatrito Plassima," songs of Rumania, and then surprised by ignoring the accompanist and launching into "When the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold." When every one in the building—they had all gathered when they heard the truck driver sing—had finished applauding him Mrs. Parker said:

"You must, please, sing for Mr. Aborn. Come again tomorrow. Come at noon."

The next day, Tuesday, Milton Aborn looked from the window of his office to see a fine touring car stop at his door. It was about 10:30 o'clock. It was the truck driver, about two hours ahead of time. He had gotten another truck job, but hadn't forgotten the music place.

The outcome of Mr. Aborn's listening is that today the truck driver begins his last week of manual labor, and buttoned over his heart carries a five years' contract to sing. A week from today he enters Mr. Aborn's school, with a guarantee of all the money he needs and the prospect of earning $1,000 a week instead of the $12 pay of a truck driver.

A Rich Baritone.

Before an audience of music folk and reporters Morris Horn sang yesterday afternoon. He said his real name was Morris Hornfeld, but Mr. Aborn thought he could do without the "feld." He had a piece of which he had learned the words and the tune, for he can read not one note of music. It was called "My Song." No one present had ever heard it, and it didn't matter where Horn got it—he could sing it. A rich baritone, indeed, almost a tenor, his voice filled the room. Without the benefit of his first music lesson, not knowing one note from another, with only his ear for music, Horn sang. When he found the accompanist couldn't play the music for his Rumanian songs, he said that made no difference, and went ahead without the music. Then he concluded with "When the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold." Horn has an enormous chest, with six inches expansion, and the volume of his voice astonished Mr. Aborn said jokingly that he intended to rent Madison Square Garden in which to teach his protegée the technique he must learn. Sunday afternoon promenaders stopped in Seventy-second Street to listen, automobiles slowed up as the audience grew. The man protested when Mr. Aborn ordered him to stop singing after half an hour.

While powerful in the extreme, Horn's voice is capable of the greatest tenderness, and his expression when singing his native songs is soulful.

When he finished singing Mr. Aborn had him run the scale, when he showed a range of more than two and one-half octaves—from low D to high A.

"When did you learn to sing?" a dozen voices asked Horn when he had finished.

"All my life I sing," he said. "I sing in the truck, I sing in the street car when I am motorman. I love to sing always."

Promises Great Future.

"Horn is a discovery," said Mr. Aborn. "I may be mistaken, but I think he has a great future. I believe his voice will prove to be far superior to Ruffo's. Indeed, I think with training that Horn will become a great tenor. You can see how he is handicapped by lack of technique. He doesn't know how to breathe, but all that is easy for him, if his voice proves to be what I think it is."

Horn is Mr. Aborn's slave. When the opera impresario asked him if he would be willing to work for $25 a week, for $50, for $100, Horn's eyes grew big. Then when Mr. Aborn told him that he would care for him, teach him, board him, clothe him and make him able to earn hundreds of dollars a week, Horn didn't know what to say.

"Anything you want," was his only answer.

On Saturday Mr. Aborn went with his protégé to a lawyer's office and there was signed a contract by which Mr. Aborn will teach Horn and manage him, giving him money enough to live on, and when Horn goes on the stage, he and Mr. Aborn will share evenly in what the singer earns.

"You can say," said Mr. Aborn, "that it is useless for vaudeville managers to come after Horn. He is destined for grand opera. I am going to try him out with the prologue of 'Pagliacci' first. Greater things will follow."

The story of Horn's life reads like a volume of fiction.

"I am 30 years old," he said. "I was born in Galatz, Rumania. My father and mother, they kept an inn. They were murdered by robbers soon after I was born. I was taken in by relatives. Then when I was 12 years old, with a number of others, I walked for two weeks to a port, from where I sailed on the Barbarossa for New York. I remember it was July 4, 1899, when I landed.

Ran Away from the Shoemaker.

"Then some society sent me to Hartford, where I was to work for a shoemaker. He beat me and I ran away and walked to New York. Here I have done almost all things. I sold peaches, I sold vegetables, I ran errands—anything—until I was grown. Then I drove a truck for several years. Always I sang. I got a job as motorman on the Sixth Avenue street car line in 1913. Always I sang while I ground that brake. I quit that job for a street cleaning job. That I kept three days—the smell, it was so much I couldn't sing. I couldn't work unless I sing. Then a little while I was a fighter—a boxer, down at Ike Fedensky's club. I quit that and go to work in a furniture store. That failed. Then I got a job on a truck. I work on a truck till I lose my job two weeks ago.

"I never can forget it was last Monday I walked from way down on Eighth Street where I live, looked for job all time. I asked everywhere but nothing doing. I got up to the park by the river there and I stopped to rest. I didn't sing that day. I was sad. Presently I start to walk some more and then I heard the music from Mr. Aborn's school. Then I start to sing—and music it bring me good luck again. Such fine luck—I sing, and they tell me I'll be great some day. I think they fool me.

"But luck had come back. I go out and the first thing I get a truck job. You see, I think they fool with me. But then Mr. Aborn he tell me I'll be great and I know—it's all too good to be true. I quit my truck job Saturday night. I'm going to be a great singer.

Always Loved to Sing.

"All my life I love to sing. Down on the east side I used to go into restaurants where they have phonographs. I hear Caruso sing and I go out and try to sing like him. I stand behind theatres and hear them sing, for I have not money to buy a ticket. I have never heard grand opera, but Mr. Aborn he will take me next week. And I will sing grand opera. Caruso, he sing in a butcher shop; I sing on a truck.

"I can sing four languages, but I must learn to sing in English best, for Mr. Aborn says there will be great English opera some day and I must be one of them."

"Are you married?" Horn was asked.

"No," he replied, and then drew up to his full five feet seven inches of stature and, smiling, added: "But soon. My sweetheart she has been waiting long for me.

"I am all happy. They say I make lots money. But I care not for the money, I only want to sing."

SISTERS BECOME BRIDES.

Miss Mary Smith and Miss Eleanor Smith Married at Same Time.

A double wedding was celebrated at 6:30 yesterday evening in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in West 141st Street. The brides were sisters, the Misses Mary and Eleanor Smith, the former becoming the bride of A. J. Bradbury, and the latter of Joseph King. A wedding dinner for the bridal party and a few relatives was served at the house of the brides' mother at 217 West 139th Street.

Miss Mary Smith wore a gown of white lace and pale pink silk, and was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian Smith, and Mr. Bradbury had Daniel Welsh for his best man. Miss Eleanor Smith in a deeper shade of pink silk, with white lace, was attended by another sister, Miss Agnes Smith, and Mr. King had Watson Young for his best man. There were no ushers, and the Rev. Father John Boyland officiated at both weddings. Mr. and Mrs. King will spend their honeymoon in Bermuda, while Mr. Bradbury will take his bride to the Yellowstone.

Miss Mary Smith made the acquaintance of her future husband in a romantic fashion. In 1910, when she lived in West 135th Street, Mr. Bradbury, then a student at Columbia College, occupied rooms directly across an open court from her home. He saw her and was at once attracted by her. He failed, however, to find any one who could introduce him in the customary fashion, and so he introduced himself to Mrs. Smith and begged her to present him to her daughter. She finally did so, and last night's wedding is the outcome.

MISS LOTT'S WEDDING PLANS

She Will Marry Russell V. Cruikshank in Church Where Sister Wed.

Miss Anita Livingston Lott, a daughter of the late Jeremiah Lott, of Flatbush, and Russell V. Cruikshank are to be married Wednesday, Oct. 20 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the Old Dutch Reformed Church in Flatbush, where Miss Lott's sister, Miss Marie Ditmas Lott on Sept. 18 married Donald McCullough Hills. Mrs. Hills is to be the matron of honor and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Ida Livingston Hagedorn, Margaret Lewis, Vera Robbins Browne, Louise Banks Lott, and Dorothy Loomis Betts.

Mr. Cruikshank will have his brother, Douglas M. Cruikshank, for his best man, and the ushers are to be Donald McCullough Hills, Lieutenant Edmund Brandt, U. S. N.; Richard Young, Jr., Cornelius B. Kouwenhoven, F. Goldthwaite Sherrill, and Edward W. Walker. The reception will be held at the Lott homestead.

Miss Searing Makes Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Florence Elizabeth Searing, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Preston James Searing of Brooklyn, and Roswell Homan, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Homan of Riverhead, L. I., will take place on Monday, Nov. 8, at Rusumban, Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Miss Searing's sister, Mrs. William Kleinteich, will be the matron of honor, and Mr. Kleinteich is to be the best man. The Misses Eleanor Wilme of South Orange, Isabel Murphy, and Lucie Fonda will be the bridesmaids, and little Miss Alice Preston Thomas and James Preston Searing, Jr., the niece and nephew of the bride, will be the flower girl and page.

Miss Bridwell to Wed on Oct. 27.

Miss Jeannette Bridwell and Raymond M. Partridge will be married on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, in St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, L. I. Miss Florence Fuller will be the maid of honor, the Misses Helen Selover, Evelyn Kingsley and Charlotte Leaf are to be bridesmaids and the little Misses Helen Whitcomb and Dorothy Reynolds, flower girls. Dr. George Brickelmaier will act as best man, and the ushers selected are William Engelman, Donald Smith, Harold Munger, and Willis H. Safford.

GASTON—WRIGHT.

Miss Mary Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wright of Teaneck, N. J., was married yesterday to Edward F. Gaston in St. Francis's Roman Catholic Church at Ridgewood Park, N. J., by the Rev. James McDonald. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and Miss Ethel Woodters of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid. Alexander Gaston, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaston will live in Teaneck after a honeymoon trip through New England.

ALTMAN'S CHARITY EXTOLLED AT TOMB

Sarcophagus to the Merchant Unveiled in the Salem Fields Cemetery.

THRONG HEARS EULOGIES

Rabbi Silverman, R. W. de Forest, and Dr. Bernard Sachs Speak —Employes Attend.

The sarcophagus of Benjamin Altman, the merchant, who died on Oct. 7, 1913, leaving one of the finest private collections of paintings in the world to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and his business to be conducted for the benefit of his employes, was unveiled before a thousand persons at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Salem Fields Cemetery at Cypress Hills, L. I.

Two of the old employes of Mr. Altman unveiled the memorial as a prayer was said by Rabbi Joseph Silverman. Robert W. de Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, delivered a eulogy. He said:

"In his life Benjamin Altman was widely known as a great merchant. In his later life he was known to a small circle as a great art collector. It was only after the publication of his will that he was known as a true lover of his fellow-men.

"The immense building which he erected in Fifth Avenue for his extensive business bore witness to the world of his greatness as a merchant. The simple stateliness of its architecture evidenced to the dicerning eye his aesthetic taste. But only his will revealed him as he really was. As Dr. Sachs said in the noble tribute he rendered to his old friend at the funeral: 'His modesty was unusual; he abhorred notoriety.'

"To me he seemed to carry these qualities to the point of extreme reserve. But he expressed his innermost thought in his will. Some of the most tender-hearted and sympathetic of men altogether lack the power of expressing their sympathy. The written word, penned in solitude, often gives the first intimation of that. So it must have been with him. The public which he loved first knew him after death through his will.

"I have read many wills. In fact, I have drawn many wills myself. Not infrequently wills are not only lawyer-drawn but lawyer-composed in response to a general desire to do what is proper—a conventional division among the members of the family, and a decent regard for charity."

Mr. de Forest spoke of the greatness of Mr. Altman's gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and continued:

"But however much this gift of his art treasures evidences his regard for his fellow-men, there are other gifts in his will which evidence it still more. He recognized the faithful service of those by whose co-operation he had been enabled to build up a prosperous and successful business. He provided for a continuance of that business, and he gave all his interest in it to those who do continue it and to charity. His gift to the people through the Museum is a visible monument. Self-pride, the desire to perpetuate a name in striking form, might be the chief motive for such a monument. Not so, however, the monument he had erected in the hearts of those who are now and who are hereafter to be associated in the business which he built up."

A letter of regret was read from Mayor Mitchel, who wrote:

"Let me express my earnest regret that I am prevented from participation in this greatly deserved tribute to one of New York's best citizens. The Altman collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art is in itself a monument which attests more eloquently than any spoken or written word Benjamin Altman's fine and unselfish public spirit."

Dr. Bernard Sachs, a lifelong friend of Mr. Altman, said:

"Mr. Altman's name stands for a conscientious performance of duty, for supreme efficiency in all the affairs of life, for a generous and well-directed philanthropy, and for the furtherance in this beloved country of ours of a healthy interest in the highest forms of art."

Besides those who spoke there were on the platform, which had been erected in front of the sarcophagus, Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co.; George R. Read, E. J. Steiner, John Henry Hammond, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, General Rush C. Hawkins, Arthur Brisbane, and several other friends of Mr. Altman. Nearly all of the employes of B. Altman & Co. attended the ceremonies.

MISS PURVES WEDS OCT. 23.

Ceremony Will Take Place in the Hampton Institute Church.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Ruth Purves, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Purves of New York and Hampton, Va., and Alfred Van Santvoord Olcott, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eben Erskine Olcott of New York, have been completed. The wedding will take place at 12 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 23, in the Memorial Church at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and will be followed by a small wedding breakfast at "The Moorings," the home of Mrs. Purves.

Miss Purves will have Miss Katharine Olcott, a sister of Mr. Olcott, as her maid of honor. The six bridesmaids are to be the Misses Louise Tilge and Emma B. Murphy of Germantown, Margaret Armstrong of Hampton, Florence Colgate and Eleanor White of New York, and Eleanor De Graff of Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. Olcott will have his brother, Charles T. Olcott, as his best man. The ushers are to be J. L. B. Buck, Joseph Coughlin, and Sidney Frissell of Hampton, William Arnett of Philadelphia, William Floyd Crosby of Albany, and Van Santvoord Merle-Smith of New York. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, the Principal of Hampton Institute.

Engagements Announced.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ella Louise Adams, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Russell Adams of Brooklyn, to Harry Crocker Hutchins of Ann Arbor, Mich., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burns Hutchins.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Grover of Westfield, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace I. Grover, to Lewis G. Callahan, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius H. Callahan of Brooklyn. Miss Grover will be married some time next month.

MOROSCO AN INDEPENDENT.

Will Book Some of His Plays Hereafter with Klaw & Erlanger.

Oliver Morosco, the California theatrical manager who arrived in New York a week ago to direct the production of the plays he will offer here this Fall, announced last night that hereafter he would book his attractions in New York in Klaw & Erlanger as well as in Shubert theatres. Heretofore Mr. Morosco has booked exclusively in the Shubert houses. He gave, last night, as one reason for his change in policy, the fact that the Shuberts had refused to admit the dramatic critic of THE TIMES to review the first performance of his latest play when it was produced in a theatre under the Shubert management. Mr. Morosco said:

"When I found I could not get an advertisement in THE TIMES if I produced in Shubert houses, on account of the refusal of the managers to admit THE TIMES critic, I went to Klaw & Erlanger and arranged to present some of my plays in New York in their houses. 'Sadie Love,' a new play by Avery Hopwood, will be given in the Gaiety Theatre Nov. 8, and I have booked another production for one of this firm's Broadway theatres. Altogether I expect to make seven productions here this season and I told Mr. Erlanger that I wanted to act as an independent manager."

ARTISTS OUTPLAY ACTORS.

They Score 17 to 3 in Five Innings of Baseball Game.

Lack of punch caused the defeat of James J. Corbett, Willie Ritchie and other theatrical stars on the actors' baseball team at Bayside, L. I., yesterday afternoon, when they played a nine of cartoonists led by T. A. Dorgan.

Most of the balls batted by the cartoonists got through the infield and were stopped only by the force of gravity, which did the principal defensive work for the actors. In the fifth inning the score stood 17 to 3 in favor of the cartoonists, and the game was ended by mutual consent, in which about 1,000 spectators participated.

Among Corbett's athletes were Carter de Haven, Chris Brown, Herbert Corthell, Junie McCree, Marshall Farnham and Maurice Costello. The official scorer had on the cartoonists' line-up: "Rube" Goldberg, Tom McNamara, "Stuffy" Miller, Harry Hirschfeld, Clarence Bathchelor, Milton Gross, Jim Coffman, "Gunboat" Hudson and Walter Hoban.

Second Sousa Hippodrome Concert.

John Philip Sousa and his band gave the second concert of a series they will give on Sunday nights during the Winter at the Hippodrome last night. The bandmaster played a new composition called "Dwellers of the Western World," in which there were passages descriptive of the red, white, and black races. Dvorak, Nevin, Sarasate, and Wagner were represented on the program. Miss Grace Hoffman, soprano; Miss Florence Hardeman, violinist, and Herbert L. Clarke, cornetist, were the soloists.

To Assign Parts in Reicher Plays.

Emanuel Reicher will assemble the players who will appear in his two companies, the Modern Stage and the American People's Theatre, this season at the Garden Theatre tonight to assign parts for the first plays to be given, Bjornstjerne Bjornson's "When the New Vine Blooms" and "Gerhard Hauptmann's "The Weavers." There will be more than fifty players in the two companies, with supernumeraries for the plays that require them. Mr. Reicher will direct the companies and his assistants will be Francis Powell, Kraft Walton, and Augustin Duncan.

Gatti-Casazza and Caruso Sail.

According to a cable message received here yesterday by the agents, McDonnel & Truder, 5 State Street, the Italian liner Dante Alighieri will not arrive in New York until Oct. 16, because she has to call at Almeria for grapes. The dispatch also stated that the company had fitted up special cabins for Enrico Caruso and Gatti-Casazza, the general manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, who are among the 151 cabin passengers on board.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

John R. McLean Expected to be a Summer Resident Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 10.—John R. McLean of Washington, who has been occupying a cottage at Narragansett Pier several seasons, was here today looking over several places. It is understood Mr. McLean, who spent one season here, will resume his Newport Summer residence next season.

Paymaster Robert S. Chew, Jr., attached to the United States steamship Neptune, was a guest of friends in the Summer colony today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney gave a dinner tonight at their cottage.

Major George C. Thorpe, U. S. M. C., who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Newport Hospital, was able to sit up today.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marie Narelle, an Australian mezzo-soprano, will be the Adelaide in the operetta of that title when it is given at a series of special performances by David Bispham beginning next Sunday afternoon in the Harris Theatre. Others in Mr. Bispham's company will be Idelle Patterson, Kathleen Coman, Henri Barron, and Graham Harris.

A steam yacht that cost $40,000 when it was built will be dynamited in Princess Bay, off Staten Island, some day this week in the taking of a Vitagraph feature film entitled "The Surprises of an Empty Hotel." The yacht, the Wayward, was the winner of two races to Bermuda in her early days.

A theatre party will be given in the York Theatre tonight by George Henry Payne, candidate for Alderman in the Forty-first Aldermanic District, in honor of Thomas W. Whittle, Park Comissioner of the Bronx. Bronx officers and politicians will be present and there will be speeches between the acts. "Twin Beds" is the attraction at the York this week.

Frederic McKay has placed Valeska Suratt under contract for a term of years. Miss Suratt is acting for the movies in California and later will appear in vaudeville there. Negotiations are pending for her appearance in London in a revue.

In Andrew Mack's new play, "The Irish Dragoon," he will appear in dual roles—that of O'Malley, the hero, and in an impersonation of an unconventional spinster.

MARIE DORO FACES PERILS ON THE FILM

Star of 'The White Pearl' Drifts on a Wave-Lashed Raft and Is Saved Later from Slavery.

MARY PICKFORD GOES ALOFT

Shown in the Broadway Theatre Flying in an Aeroplane with Glenn Martin, the Aviator.

Marie Doro was the star of the new feature film shown yesterday in the Strand. The picture, "The White Pearl," by Edith Barnard Delano, was produced by the Famous Players Company for the Paramount program.

Whatever objections players from the legitimate may make to acting for the screen it is not monotonous, and it does keep them out in the open. All the plots of all the drawing room drama in which Miss Doro ever appeared never provided her with so many exciting episodes as this one movie sends her through. She is the daughter of a sea captain, and when the rich importer objects to his son marrying her she takes a voyage on her father's schooner in order to forget. But the son sails as a stowaway, and it is he who lashes her to a raft when the vessel is sinking off the coast of Japan; it is he who rescues her from the tea garden in which, her memory gone, she is sold into slavery after she is washed ashore into the very arms of the idol whose pearl she wears—the pearl stolen from the image's forehead and given to her by the sweetheart who received it from a dying sailor, who killed a Chinaman to get it. For the long arm of coincidence in the movies being elastic stretches further than in the drama.

Consider dainty Marie, lowered on a rope to a raft wallowing in the waves of an eastern sea—east of Greenwich, most likely. Miss Doro lies there looking very lovely, her loose hair falling about her and mingling with the seaweed, her great eyes staring up to the sky that reflects their blue-gray softness. Some times in her new art Miss Doro must sigh for the scanter realism of painted oceans, and of ships that could not possibly sink.

But if Miss Doro is a cinema actress at purse, she is still a legitimate actress at heart. Nancy, the sea captain's daughter, startled from her cabin by the confusion attendant upon the sinking of the ship, rushes out on the rickety deck in tango pumps (hearing, perhaps, the cry, "Man the pumps"). The daughters of the down East sea captains may not be wearing such fine footgear this season, but if one of them is on one's back in the water with the camera man cranking away, one owes it to the movie public to look as attractive as possible.

The realism that may dwell side by side with the fiction in any good picture and "The White Pearl" is the excellent one of its type—is illustrated by two scenes. The lover, hiding in the hold, is disclosed breaking into boxes in search of food. Just as he is about to take a bite two rats crawl out of the darkness to join the feast, in clever imitation of the Griffith kind. Climbing up to the deck a moment later the young man is unconscious of his sweetheart's presence, although she is sitting on the edge of the hatch, until he has looked in every direction but hers, while she, also in for dramatic suspense, fails to recognize him for some little time after he embraces her.

In the Broadway Theatre also a Famous Players Paramount picture was shown yesterday. It was called "The Girl of Yesterday," and for it Mary Pickford acted. One of the scenes shows Miss Pickford in flight in an aeroplane with Glenn Martin, the aviator.

For the William Fox picture, "The Little Gypsy," shown in the Academy of Music, a dam a hundred feet in length was built. When it burst it is estimated 15,000 tons of water was released.

Mary Miles Minter, who was the little girl of the title in "The Littlest Rebel" when Edward Peple's war drama was acted here several years ago, acted for "The Stork's Nest," the picture shown in the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

Last week's Triangle program, which includes an unusually fine picture called "The Coward," has been kept on for another week at the Knickerbocker.

GOLF BALL AT HOT SPRINGS.

Many Dinners and Suppers Given to Mark End of the Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 10.—The golf ball last night at the Homestead Hotel at the close of the Fall tournament yesterday was the occasion of dozens of supper parties and several large dinners, following the dance the cups were presented to the winners.

Harold C. Richards of New York won the tournament cup, and there was a cup for Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence, the runner-up. The handicap cup went to Count H. de Sibour of Washington, and others who won were Josiah C. Thaw of Pittsburgh, George N. Richards, New York; J. G. Douglas, New York; Phelps Newbury, Detroit, and D. W. Bell, Philadelphia.

E. Clarence Jones of New York gave a dinner for twenty, including Mrs. Alexander Brown, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. William Ellis Scull, Miss Margot Scull, Charles Inman, and Mr. and Mrs. Wertheim.

Mrs. Allon Fuller Morse.

Mrs. Allon Fuller Morse, wife of Tyler Morse, the traveler, died yesterday at her home, Morse Lodge, at Westbury, L. I. She was a Miss Allon Fuller, daughter of the late George A. Fuller, who left her $2,500,000 when he died. Mrs. Morse was married to Harry S. Black, then head of the United States Realty and Construction Company, when 17 years old. In 1904 she divorced her first husband, and two years later married Mr. Morse. In 1907 she attained notoriety through the announcement of the loss of her $40,000 pearl necklace, which she had placed in the safe at the Hotel Savoy and then forgotten. Mrs. Morse was prominent in society in this city, and in addition to her husband, is survived by a son, Fuller Chenery Morse.

Dies at the Stanton Centennial.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Harwood Dudley, aged 62, a well-known lawyer here, died of heart disease while presiding at the Elizabeth Cady Stanton birthday centennial on Saturday night. He was a brother of the late Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. A.

MANY MOTOR AT LAKEWOOD.

The Fall Golf Tournament Will Begin Nov. 3—Hotels Are Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 10.—The bracing air today was an incentive to motoring and riding, and numerous motor parties had the resort as their objective point. Among them were E. W. Beatty of Montreal, W. Norman Mather, J. W. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. William Gale, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Street of New York.

The Fall golf tournament, it was announced today, will take place on Nov. 4, 5, and 6. The Shanley Cup match for seniors will be played on Nov. 3. The women's tournament will be held at the end of this month. A large number of golfers were on the links today, among them being Judge William C. Speer of Jersey City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Strawbridge of Philadelphia were here over the week-end, arranging for a coach and four run from Philadelphia later in the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tilford entertained a small party at the Laurelton Farms over the week-end.

The hotels were busy during the week. Among the guests at the Laurel House are the Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Bishop of Brazil; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shanley, and A. J. McClure.

FREDERIC H. EVANS DEAD.

Ex-President of American Institute Founded Brooklyn Iron Works.

Frederic H. Evans, a former President of the American Institute, and the founder of the F. H. Evans Iron Works of 33-37 New Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 73 Penn Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Maine and came to this city more than forty-five years ago, shortly after founding his iron works.

Mr. Evans was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the Hanover and Municipal Clubs of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn League. His wife and three sons survive him.

Max Guggenheim.

Max Guggenheim, a member of the firm of Henry Geiershauser & Co., clothiers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died yesterday at the Hotel Ansonia, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Germany and came to this country forty-two years ago. Mr. Guggenheim had lived in Cincinnati for the last thirty-five years and was visiting his brother, Simon F. Guggenheim, a member of the firm of Ingomar Goldstein & Co. of this city. He was a member of the Criterion Club of this city and the Phoenix Club of Cincinnati. Mr. Guggenheim was unmarried and is survived by two sisters and two brothers.

Dennis Sullivan.

DENVER, Oct. 10.—Dennis Sullivan, a wealthy mining man and banker, died at his home here today after a long illness. He was 78 years old, and came to Colorado from New York, his native State, in 1866, practically penniless. He amassed a fortune, estimated by his counsel and business associates, at many millions. He was interested in mines in Mexico and British Columbia.

Obituary Notes.

SMITH THOMPSON of 239 West 103d Street, a lawyer and agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died suddenly in Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Maryland and was a great grandson of Daniel D. Tompkins, a Supreme Court Justice, Vice President of the United States, and Governor of this State.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Assistant Librarian of the Metropolitan Opera House for the last twelve years, died on Saturday at Mount Sinai Hospital.

JOHN J. McKEOUGH of 203 West Fourteenth Street, for twenty-five years an employe of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, died recently in Ireland, in his sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM KEIM, a barber for more than twenty-five years in this city, died on Saturday at his home in Flushing, L. I., in his sixty-first year. During his career here he shaved many famous men, including Horace Greeley, Levi P. Morton, Roswell P. Flower, and Robert G. Ingersoll.

PERCY M. SAMPSON, President of the Barbers' Supply Company, died recently at his home, 202 West 140th Street, in his fifty-second year.

Mrs. CATHERINE SMITH, mother of the late Dr. James W. Smith, former President of the Board of Education of Paterson, N. J., died recently at her home, 298 Main Street, in that city, in her eighty-fourth year.

ROBERT B. CARLIN, a pianist, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 23 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ADELIA DUANE PELL IRELAND, widow of John B. Ireland, died on Saturday at her home, 104 East Seventy-third Street, in her seventy-ninth year. She was a daughter of the late Robert Livingston Pell, and was a member of an old Knickerbocker family.

FRANK WINCHESTER DOWNER, a former member of the Boston banking firm of Downer & Co., died on Saturday at North Falmouth, Mass.

Mrs. EMMA OLIVER, wife of Peter Oliver, a wholesale meat dealer, died on Saturday at her home, 58 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AURORA EMERSON DAVIS, known in this city as "Mother Davis," died recently at the home of her son, the Rev. Edwin Emerson Davis, at 100 New York Avenue, Newark, N. J., in her eighty-sixth year. She was born in Vermont, and had devoted her life to the salvation of wayward girls and for twenty-five years, previous to her retirement six years ago, had held services in the Tombs every Friday afternoon.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HARLAM.—Oct. 5, 1,010 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn; to Mr. and Mrs. Harlam, a daughter.

SALOMON.—Oct. 5, 221 West 141st Street; to Mr. and Mrs. N. Salomon, twin sons.

Engaged

BRENNER—SCHIFF.—Mr. Albert Schiff of 233 West 103d St. announces the engagement of his daughter, Rica, to Mr. Sol M. Brenner of Balthmore.

ALTMAN—PINOVER.—Beatrix Pinover to Bernard Altman.

BLUM—NATHAN.—Selma Nathan to Joseph Blum.

BRONSTEIN—GETZLER.—Bella Getzler to Milton Bronstein.

CORMAN—ROSENSTEIN.—Sarah Rosenstein to Henry Corman.

FISHER—DOBLIN.—Jeannette Doblin to Franklyn M. Fisher.

FREUNDLICH—SELIGMAN.—Fannie E. Seligman to Harry N. Freundlich.

GERBER—KAPLAN.—Millie Kaplan to M. Gerber.

GOTTLIEB—RAHM.—Lillian Rahm to Jack Gottlieb.

HERMAN—MORRIS.—Helen M. Morris to J. Allan Herman.

HORN—LAZARUS.—Olga Lazarus to Paul Horn.

KAVALER—WILINSKI.—Alma Wilinski to Bernard Kavaler.

KRESNER—DORF.—Laura R. Dorf to Benjamin Kresner.

LEIBOWITZ—ROBBINS.—Laura Robbins to Philip M. Leibowitz.

LEVY—BLUMENTHAL.—Jeannette Blumenthal to Joseph Levy.

LEWIS—DAVIS.—Selena Davis to Philip Lewis.

REIS—MELA.—Lillian Mela to Sylvain Reis.

ROSE—FABIAN.—Leonie A. Fabian to Paul B. Rose.

ROSENTHAL—BESKIN.—Fannie Beskin to Dr. H. T. Rosenthal.

SERATING—CARO.—Lulu Caro to Samuel Serating.

SILVERSTEIN—BROCKMAN.—Ray Brockman to Herman Silverstein.

WILBACH—HERLING.—Mae Herling to Saul Wilbach.

WITSON—COHN.—Anna Cohn to Harry B. Witson.

Married

ACKERMANN—WALTER.—On Oct. 9, at the Church of Holy Trinity, West Chester Penn., by Rev. John Mills Gilbert, Margaret Walter to Franz William Ackermann.

GREENFIELD—METCALF.—On April 7, 1915, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by Right Rev. E. M. Parker, Marjorie Paine, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Greenfield, to Jesse Metcalf, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Metcalf.

HAMILTON—CRAWFORD.—On Oct. 9, at Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., by the Rev. Philip J. Steinmetz, Jr., assisted by the Rev. Walker Gwynne, D. D., Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lindsly Crawford, to Harry Thomas Hamilton.

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Branch Stores OPEN EVENINGS { 127 W. 42d St., near Broadway; 254 W. 125th St., near 8th Ave.; 371 E. 149th St., near 3rd Ave.

Married.

NORTON—LIBBY.—On Saturday, Oct. 9, at Grace Church, Nutley, N. J., by the Rev. Douglas Matthews, Theodora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Libby, to Marmatt Norton.

GROSSMAN—FRIEDENBERG.—Oct. 3, Gertrude Friedenberg to Morris Grossman.

HALBURGER—HANTCHAROW.—Oct. 3, Minna Hantcharow to Louis P. Hamburger.

JOSELSON—KASSE.—Oct. 5, Lillian Kasse to Jacob B. Joselson.

LEVY—WEINBERG.—Oct. 5, Millie Weinberg to Louis G Levy.

LEWY—FLEISCHMANN.—Oct. 7, Sadie Fleischmann to Jerome Lewy.

Brooklyn.

ARFMAN—BEHREN.—Oct. 5, Maria Behren to Fred Arfman.

KRAEMER—KIDD.—Oct. 9, Vera N. Kidd to Nicholas W. Kramer.

Long Island.

ENTERMARK—NILL.—Oct. 8, Astoria, Anna Nill to L. A. Entermark.

FELLOWS—POOLE.—Oct. 6, Long Island City, Ada E. Poole to Joseph Fellows, Jr.

Died.

BARRETT.—Ideleda, (nee Charde,) on Oct. 9, 1915, at her residence, 70 Alexander Av., Yonkers. Funeral from St. Barnabas Church, Martha Av. and 241st St., Woodlawn, at 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1915. Interment private. Please papers.

BEARNS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 9, 1915, Emma, wife of the late John G. Bearns, aged 64 years. Funeral from her late residence, 365 Ocean Av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at 7:30 A. M. Mass at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

BENDA.—Hannah, on Oct. 8, after a lingering illness, at the home of her daughter, Bertha Schlichter, Beach 36th St., Edgemere, L. I. Funeral

LEONARD MAY OPPOSE ALEXANDER IN THIRD GAME OF WORLD'S SERIES TODAY AT BOSTON

RESUME STRUGGLE ON EQUAL TERMS

Phillies and Red Sox Ready for Battle at Boston—Leonard to Oppose Alexander.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The country's leading baseball teams, the Phillies and the Red Sox, came to this city today to resume here tomorrow their series for the championship of the world. Each has scored a victory in the opening installment of the games just finished at Philadelphia, and their overnight transfer brought the teams to the scene of their further test on equal terms.

Indications tonight were that tomorrow's game would be noteworthy at least for the attendance. The crowd will undoubtedly be the greatest that has ever seen a world series contest, and possibly the greatest that has ever seen a baseball game. It will exceed 45,000 persons, probably. More than half that number of tickets already have been sold, and the 20,000 rush seats are expected to fill before the game is started. The first of the crowd that will occupy bleacher seats took up positions at the gates of the Braves' field tonight.

Weather conditions approaching those of summer are in prospect. The weather forecaster predicted that the day would be fair and somewhat warmer than today, when light coats were aids to comfort.

The third game of the series, it was expected, would develop a more studied scheme of play by both teams. Having grappled for eighteen innings, the teams have gained an understanding of the method and calibre of their opponents, and each is expected to show improvement in strategy and action.

Philadelphia's campaign will again revolve around Alexander, the leading pitcher of the National League champions. The failure of Mayer, who pitched for the Phillies in the game which Boston won on Saturday, has emphasized the fact, admitted by the Philadelphia team's supporters, that it is largely in Alexander's pitching skill that the team's hopes for a world championship lie. The Red Sox were successful in an unexpected degree in hitting the delivery of Saturday's game, and followers of the local club are sanguine of the team's prospects in the contest tomorrow.

To oppose Alexander, Manager Carrigan is expected to select Dutch" Leonard, a strapping young man who pitches with his right hand. His showing, which brought him to the head of all American League pitchers last year and to a high place on the list this season, is expected to overcome the advantage which the Phillies hold over left-handers in presenting a lineup almost entirely composed of right-handed batsmen.

The opposing managers had no word tonight as to their probable pitching choices tomorrow, but among the players and close followers of the teams the opinion appeared general that Alexander and Leonard would be selected. Burns again will catch Alexander and it is thought that Manager Carrigan will make his first active appearance in the series as the Boston backstop.

It was remarked with satisfaction by Red Sox supporters tonight that the team has split the Phillies in the two games already played. Expert opinion prior to the series was generally to the effect that Philadelphia was potentially the better batting team. But the Red Sox have hit for a team average of .300 so far as compared with .250, the average of hits by their opponents.

George Foster, hero of yesterday's game, has contributed largely to the Red Sox advantage in this connection, with an average of .750 for his three hits yesterday. Gardner, with nine hits out of seven times at bat, leads the regular players of both teams at .429, and "Larry" Lewis is second with .375. A pitcher is high batsman of the Phillies also, Alexander having an average of .333, the only mark above .300 held by any member of his team. Cady and Thomas of Boston, and Stock, Niehoff and Burns of Philadelphia have gone hitless so far.

From outward appearances, the strain of the games last week did not greatly affect the contending players. They arrived on the same train from Philadelphia and took their off day here much as they would any Sunday in the regular season. Members of both teams went to church in the forenoon. Several were out on the golf links this afternoon, while others motored during the day. Few of the Philadelphia players lounged about their hotel, and some went out to Braves Field, scene of the games of tomorrow and Tuesday, where today a band played, and United States Senator Borah spoke on "Preparedness."

The return of the Red Sox was signalized by an official welcome by Mayor Curley, who greeted them in behalf of the city as winners of the American League championship. The team has not been here since the league pennant-ship was made certain ten days ago, and Mayor Curley made its coming today the occasion for celebrating a success which he said, "was only a step to a greater victory." The Mayor had a band at the Back Bay station, and as the players came out of the trains they heard again the strains of "Tessie," their song of battle, sounded as a welcome.

When it came time to close Braves Field tonight after the talk by Senator Borah it was found that a number of boys had taken advantage of the opportunity to hide themselves within the grounds. Stowaways were found in several places and turned out of the inclosure.

These youngsters and others formed the first of the line which later stretched out from the gates leading to the bleachers. There were about 7,000 places to be had at 50 cents, about 3,500 of which were seats. Ten thousand other seats, in the left field pavilion, are to be placed on sale at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, these to sell at $1 each.

The Red Sox management obtained permission from the National Commission to turn the open spaces at the back of the grand stand into profit, and it was arranged to sell standing room there when the gates open tomorrow. It was estimated that about 4,000 persons could comfortably see the game from the rear of the stand.

The number of reserved seats, 25,000, although unusually large, was not sufficient to satisfy the demand, it developed today. It was thought a few days ago that nearly every one who applied had obtained seats, but many persons today went to the ticket offices at Fenway Park, where distribution of the seat checks was made, and complained that they had received no reservations. Some of these said they had applied as early as July, and had been notified at that time of the receipt of their requests. Notwithstanding the numerous allotments, street speculators also were said to have few tickets for sale, and some tonight were trying to buy rather than to sell.

ST. LOUIS AMERICANS WIN.

McCabe Pitches His Team to Championship in Intercity Series.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—"Tim" McCabe, who came to the local American League ball club from the Three I League only a few months ago, today won the post-season championship for his team, shutting out the National League club, 5 to 0, in the second game of a double-header, the first of which the Nationals won, 7 to 2. The victory gave the Americans four games won, one lost, and one tied. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	7	17	4
Americans	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	1

Batteries—Doak and Snyder; Hamilton, Koob, and Severeid.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Americans	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	6	3

Called in eighth, darkness.

Batteries—Beardman and Gonzales; McCabe and Agnew.

SMALL HOPE FOR FEDERALS.

National Commission Gives Little Encouragement to Delegation.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—There was speculation here tonight among baseball fans as to whether anything would develop from the informal meeting held in Philadelphia late last Friday night of the three members of the National Commission and men identified with the Federal League, at which the present situation of baseball was discussed. It was learned that organized baseball has not changed its attitude; that, while there are men in the Federal League who would be welcomed into organized baseball, present conditions warrant only two major leagues.

The suggestion that two ten-club circuits be organized, the extra clubs to come from the Federal League, was not entertained by the members of the National Commission. It was admitted at the meeting by most of those present, it is understood, that the game would be better off in Chicago and St. Louis with two clubs instead of having three in each of those cities.

The meeting, which was brought about by men identified with the Federal League, ended without any understanding that the informal talk was to be resumed. Members of the National Commission are said to have consented to meet the Federal Leaguers because the leaders in organized baseball did not want to be put in the position of refusing to listen to suggestions for bringing about better conditions in the sport.

City Title for White Sox.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The Chicago American League team won the championship of Chicago, four games to one, from its National League opponents today, by winning today's game, 11 to 3. Lavender, who shut out the American Leaguers in the second game, was hit hard today, and this, with erratic fielding, gave the White Sox their victory. Pierce succeeded Lavender, but retired in favor of Standridge. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	8	4
Americans	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	x	11	12	2

Batteries—Lavender, Pierce, Standridge and Archer; Russell and Schalk.

White Auto Team Wins.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 10.—By beating the Luxus team of Omaha, 11 to 6, this afternoon in Brookside Stadium, the White Autos of Cleveland won the amateur baseball championship east of the Pacific Coast. The winners are scheduled to play the Tacoma team, champion of the coast, at San Francisco, for the world's title.

FAST SPEEDWAY BRUSHING.

Twelve Light Harness Events Decided on the Harlem Speedway.

An interesting program of trotting events was arranged by the Brush Committee of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, for the second matinée of its Fall meeting, which was held yesterday on the Harlem Speedway. A large crowd of spectators watched the sport along the half-mile course, and many viewed the races from the walks which overlook the Speedway and Harlem River.

The 1:11 trot drew the largest number of entries of any of the twelve brushes. Seven horses faced the starter. The race went three heats. The first was wonby L. V. Hunt's Emily. The winner of the event, Acoro, owned by C. Hiwatsch, got into a pocket half way down the course and did not finish better than sixth. But in the second and third heats the gelding raced in front from the start, and was never headed, easily defeating the other contestants.

J. A. Murphy's Oakland Boy, one of the Speedway favorites, was beaten by Nathan Straus's Fair Maiden in the 1:03 trot. The former took the first heat in 1:02¼, but he won by several lengths in the two following heats.

The 1:15 trot furnished the most exciting race of the afternoon. There were three starters. Allen's Clay Wiggins took the opening heat, just beating the brown mare Esteile Cord by a short head. The latter turned the tables in the second heat, but was beaten, only by inches, in the third and deciding heat.

Seven of the races were decided in straight heats. They were: The colt race, won by W. J. O'Neil's Peter Cecil; P. Conroy's Oakland Boy in the 1:13 pace; Joe Mapes, owned by G. Slamthedger, in the 1:08 pace; C. Cramer's Wood Olicott the 1:00 trot; A. Murphy's Clover Patch in the 1:08 pace; W. Gartrell's Jean Oakland the 1:01 trot and S. Post's Jack Dillon the 1:10 pace.

Grand Circuit Closes This Week.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—With fair weather predicted the last four days of the meeting of the Grand Circuit meets give promise of the best racing of the year. The Grand Circuit will end its 1915 career next Thursday, provided rain does not interfere in the meantime. Before that time, however, there are a number of races that should produce some sensational trotting and pacing. The Walnut Hall Cup, 3 in 5 trot for a purse of $8,000 is the feature of tomorrow's card, and will bring together such horses as Peter Scott, Worthy Prince, Nathan Axworthy, Dick Watts, the Guide, and others equally as good. Another feature of tomorrow's card is the Lexington, for two-year-old trotters. Among the probable starters are Volga, Walnut Tree, Anvallis, Leading Spirit, and Nelly the Great.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Harlem Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 3; Continentals, 3.

At Central Park—West Side Rangers, 2; Bay Ridge, 1.

At Woodside, L. I.—Camerons, 1; Columbia Oval, 0.

At Edison Field—White Rose, 3; Visitation, 2.

At Flood's Oval—Yonkers, 6; Our Boys, 0.

At Chester Park—I. R. T. Strollers, 4; Clan Scott, 0.

At Astoria—White Rose, 3; Longfellow, 3.

At Paterson, N. J.—Brooklyn Field Club, 3; Haledon Thistles, 2.

At Harrington, N. J.—West Hudsons, 3; Scottish-Americans, 2.

At West Side Park—J. C. Alley Boys, 2; Jersey A. C., 1.

At Taft's Oval—Clan McDonalds, 4; New York Hibernians, 2.

At Van Cortlandt Park—Oceanside Wanderers, 2; Greenpoint, 1.

At West Hoboken—Germans, 6; Hoboken, 0.

At Greenville, N. J.—Greenville, 4; Fulton Camerons, 1.

At Brady Field—Hudson United, 2; Jersey Blues, 2.

At Chelsea Park—Subways, 1; St. George, 1.

At Chelsea Park—Astor Field Club, 7; German Reserves, 1.

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ALEXANDER IS ONLY HOPE FOR PHILLIES

Fullerton Says That Defeat of Pitcher Today Probably Will Decide the World's Series.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The world's series now has reached a stage where every one you meet insists upon shoving a stiff forefinger through your chest bone, thereby proving that you are wrong. Whoever can push his forefinger deepest into the chest of the other guy wins, and on that basis the Red Sox are big favorites. Boston forefingers seem larger and hornier and stiffer than the Philadelphia variety.

We lost an argument today and retreated, taking our chest bone with us to a place where no forefinger can reach. The gentleman was trying to convince us that Alexander will not pitch tomorrow's game, and his forefinger argument is more convincing than any logic.

The game tomorrow, as both teams recognize, probably will decide the series. If Alexander can go through again the Phils still have a chance. If he falls, and the wisest of the critics believe he will, the series is as good as ended.

The Philadelphia argument all appears to be based upon the assumption that the Phillies can hit left-handed pitching, and in support of this contention they cite figures to show that the Phils this season have been slamming the left-handers of the National League in terrific style. The Boston reply is that the species of left-hander existing in the National League is in no ways comparable with the kind that shoots them across in the American League.

As I see it there is no left-handed pitcher in the National League who ranks with either of the Red Sox southpaws, and, moreover, the Phillies have not hit the National League left-handers to the exent that they assert they have. Undoubtedly they hit better against left-handed pitching than the average club does, and they have two men who hit the south-paws hard. Beyond doubt, too, Carrigan has had news of this alleged prowess of the Phils against left-handers, and it looks as if he has displayed good generalship in saving his south-paws until the teams got on to the Braves' field.

With two lefthows who have been hitting left-handed pitching over the short right-field wall in Philadelphia it seems Carrigan decided he would not use them until they met on a larger field, where his speedy outfield can chase and capture such hits provided they are made.

It looks as if the pitchers would be Alexander and Leonard, and although the Philadelphia contingent is backing Alexander, and holding the odds to even money, there is not so much belief in Alexander as there was before the series opened. He pitched a smart game and won on the opening day, but few judges of baseball think he ever could beat the Red Sox again if he pitches that kind of ball. His speed did not seem keen, and when in the pinches he used curves instead of his old zipalong hop ball, many of the students refused to believe that he has his speed.

You may, if your forefinger is stiff enough, argue it the other way; supposing Alex comes back tomorrow with all his speed, he will look so much different to the Red Sox that they will not recognize him as the same pitcher.

Reports from the Phils' camp today are that Alexander is prepared for a big game, and with two days' complete rest is ready. The Red Sox are more confident and cocky than they have been. They were a bit nervous until they got into their stride late in yesterday's game, and it is now that they are back on their home field they expect to play the game naturally.

I can see no reason to change judgment as to the players, and the dope is working out very close to form. Scott does not look as good as he figured, Gardner and Lewis seem to have taken a brace, and Niehoff looks much worse than his season's play indicated. Otherwise the teams are just about as they figured to be. The change in figures is scarcely great enough to make any essential difference in the result.

It is no use to figure anything but a stiff forefinger seems more convincing than argument or dope.

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MOTORCYCLE SHOW TONIGHT

Newest Developments to be Employed at Madison Square Garden.

Madison Square Garden opens tonight on a $150,000 display of motorcycles, bicycles, and accessories. The last foot of available floor space has been taken and the workmen are now engaged in putting the finishing touches on the first annual exhibit of its kind in the greater city, so that all will be in readiness when the doors are thrown open to the public at 7 o'clock this evening.

Featuring, as it does, all the newest developments in both motorcycle and bicycle trades, and with attractions of a special nature such as a special exhibit of the military motorcycles which took part in the reecnt manoeuvres at Van Cortlandt Park, and at the military training camp at Plattsburg, it is confidently expected that the show will draw a crowd of at least 75,000 people during the week.

Those who are wont to look upon the motorcycle as a speed-law-defying, noise-making contraption, will be gratified to see in the 1916 models a tendency toward less weighty and less powerful machines—little "fellows" which travel at a moderate speed, are easily handled, and cost only a third as much as the large twins, which have been so much in evidence during past years. The prices of these lightweights range from $90 to $150, and they incorporate many of the refinements of the higher priced models.

Slosson to Play De Oro.

George Slosson, who is matched to play Alfred De Oro in a three-cushion contest at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy, will play practice matches afternoons and evenings this week. The Slosson-De Oro match will settle a question which has been argued by billiard enthusiasts for years. The conditions call for 250 points three-cushion carems, to be played in blocks of fifty each night, beginning Oct. 18. The outcome will decide if a first class balk line player is the equal of the man who has helped to make three cushions famous, as De Oro is the greatest of the three-cushion match players.

Wrestlers to Decide Title.

Zbyzsko and Aberg are to wrestle again, to a finish. They have been practically matched to meet in New York in three weeks' time. The details will be settled upon, today, at a meeting of the two athletes. The four-hour draw between Waldek Zbyzsko and Alexander Aberg at the Manhattan Opera House last Spring, was the final contest of a five weeks' international wrestling tournament. After four hours of lightning fast work, the curtain was rung down and the two giants, both of whom completely collapsed from exhaustion, were taken to the hospital. Now they are to battle again and the articles which will be signed today, will call for the acceptance by Wednesday, of the best offer for the contest. It will be stipulated that the match take place before Nov. 1.

Wilcox Takes Gold Medal.

C. F. Wilcox won the gold medal in the championship round of eighteen holes of the Knollwood Country Club yesterday, with a score of 80. In the match rounds for the club championship the winners were: C. F. Wilcox beat H. Wilson, 1 up, (20 holes;) J. M. Breed defeated Tom Forrest, 7 up and 6; B. Fairchild defeated E. T. Fox, 8 up and 2; W. C. Breed defeated Alfred Mestre, 3 up and 2; W. T. Koch defeated C. C. Carroll, 1 up; E. T. Dunnell defeated G. Bliemer, 7 up and 6; W. C. McCord won by default; F. Sadler defeated E. B. Meaker, 6 up and 4.

OBJECT TO OFFICIALS.

Yale Protests to the Central Board—No Change in Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—Yale has for the first time formally protested to the Central Board of Officials against the assignments of officials sent to Yale football games. The action of the entire set who conducted the Yale-Lehigh game yesterday is regarded by the Yale football management as adverse to the interests of the college sport, and a vigorous letter has been sent to the central board informing it of the feeling at Yale. Since Yale came under the central board's scope of authority two years ago there has been little cause for complaint until yesterday.

The Yale coaches saw repeated violations of the rules by the Lehigh players which escaped the notice of the officials, and Head Coach Hinkey committed an act almost without precedent at Yale when he stopped the game and called the officials around him and protested against their ignoring violations any longer.

Several Yale and Lehigh players became mixed up in a physical argument when Harry Legore, the Yale full back, was jumped upon after scoring the only touchdown of the day. Yale players pulled Lehigh men off Legore, but the officials refused to inflict a penalty. Once a Yale player was held by the ear without penalty upon the offending player.

Denials were made tonight by Yale football authorities that any change in the coaching staff would be made before the close of the season. Former players and Captains were in close conference till after midnight last night on the problem of improving the Yale team play, but it was announced tonight that no change in the coaching policy was considered. "There is no friction among the coaches, and we believe that everything will come out all right," said ex-Captain Talbott, one of the coaches.

Hard Games for N. Y. U.

In addition to the hard schedule of nine games which the New York University varsity football team will play this Fall, arranagements have been made for a schedule of gridiron contests for the second Violet eleven which this year contains an abundance of promising candidates for the regular teams. Assistant Manager F. Roberts Baldwin announced yesterday that three games had already been arranged and that there was every possibility of completing the necessary negotiations for a fourth. The Violet second eleven is scheduled to meet the freshman team of the New York High School at Ohio Field, Oct. 23, Mt. Vernon High School at Ohio Field; Nov. 12, Cullum Hall at West Point, and a game with the Stamford High School, for which the date has not yet been decided.

FRIEDE DEFEATS FROHLING.

International Canoe Champion Victor by Wide Margin.

Leo Friede, the international canoe champion, had little difficulty in defeating Hilding Frohling in the third race between the two over the six-mile course of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club yesterday. They were to compete in three races. Friede won the first and Frohling the second, so that the one yesterday was the deciding competition. Friede went into the lead shortly after the men started away yesterday morning and never was in danger of defeat. Frohling was caught in the strong tide and his light craft swept out of the course so that he finished long after the time limit of two hours had expired. Friede apparently knew conditions better than his rival, and was never in serious difficulties, and came to the finish just ten minutes before the expiration of the time limit. W. G. Harrison, who refereed the race yesterday, will probably compete against Friede Tuesday over the six-mile course.

Tennis on Knollwood C. C. Courts.

The men's doubles tennis handicap tournament of the Knollwood Country Club at White Plains, N. Y., reached the final round yesterday, and will be completed tomorrow. W. Sykes, Jr., and H. B. Legg (scratch) and F. B. Prentice and B. S. Edmunds (scratch) are the finalists. In the first set of the final round Sykes and Legg were victorious by the score of 11—9, when darkness put a stop to further play. The summary:

Men's Handicap Doubles.—Third Round—H. M. Reed and Brent Tanner (30) defeated E. H. Hoolbrook and W. H. Merrill (plus 15) 10—12—11, 6—3, 6—4; F. B. Prentice and B. S. Edmunds (scratch), defeated Al C. Welch, Jr., and E. C. Fox (plus 15) 3—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round—F. B. Prentice and B. S. Edmunds (scratch) defeated Walter Moore and Cornelius Fox (plus 15) 6—4, 6—2. W. Sykes, Jr., and H. B. Legg (scratch) defeated H. M. Reed and Brent Tanner (minus 30) 6—4, 6—1.

Final Round—W. Sykes, Jr., and H. B. Legg versus F. B. Prentice and B. S. Edmunds, 11—9, unfinished.

Wright Takes Tennis Title.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 10.—Irving C. Wright of Boston today won the tennis singles championship of Virginia by defeating Hugh G. Whitehead three sets to one in the final round of the fifteenth annual tournament, played on the courts of the Norfolk Country Club. The scores were 6—1, 9—7, 4—6, 6—3.

WHEN WORLD SERIES DREW ONLY 3,000

Providence and Metropolitans Received About $3,000 for Series Played in 1884.

Nothing shows the growth of baseball more than a comparison of gate receipts taken in during the different series played for the baseball championship of the world. The series of 1912 between the Boston Americans and the New York Giants leads all series for cash receipts and attendance. In the year 1884 about 300 people attended the final game between the Providence team and the Metropolitan Club, champions of their respective leagues, and the total attendance at all three games was less than 3,000. That amount of paid admissions at a dollar each would hardly pay the umpires of the present series. Radbourne and Keefe, the opposing hurlers, were at the height of their respective careers, but they failed to draw the throngs. However, the players did not worry, as there was nothing in it for them except glory.

In the season of 1885 the series was a failure from all standpoints. Only 8,000 saw the six contests between the men of Anson and the Browns led by Charles Comiskey. The series was marked by continual scrapping and at times real fighting. The series ended or broke up with honors in games won and verbal scraps "fifty and fifty." In 1886 the first real series for the world's championship was staged and pulled off in a successful manner. The six games drew out 40,000 and the net receipts were $14,000, which was handed over to the St. Louis Browns as per agreement. Anson and his merry men did not get even a pleasant smile out of the encounter.

The series of 1887 was considered a wonderful affair at that period, with an attendance of 50,000, and gate receipts amounting to $25,000, which amount caused unusual amazement in baseball circles at that time. The teams traveled in special cars, and the whole affair was carried forward on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in baseball. Fifteen games were played and ten cities got the privilege of witnessing the two best teams battle. Chicago had a "grouch," and when the Detroit and St. Louis played that city it sent out 365 spectators. Brooklyn turned out the largest crowd, 6,746. Detroit won games down, with ten contests to their credit.

In 1888 the New York Giants and the St. Louis Browns were the contenders, ten games were played to an attendance of 35,800 people. Twenty-four thousand dollars was taken in and divided 60 and 40 per cent. between the owners, and players were promised $200 each. The hitherto grand organization under Comiskey made a sorry showing, and Owner Von der Ahe was so thoroughly disgusted that he refused to pay his men the promised $200. Arlie Latham got wise and drew his $200 before the series was half over. The other fellows had to wait many days before they received their share.

Perhaps the best series of all early day affairs was played in the season of 1889, between Brooklyn and the Giants. Forty-seven thousand fans saw the nine games and paid $46,000 for the privilege. New York won in easy fashion.

The season of 1890 was a failure as a world's series year. One was played between the Brooklyn Club and the Louisville team, champions of the National and American Associations. The winners of the Players League, the Bostons, were by long odds the best club in the land that season, but they were regarded as outlaws, so the other league-holding organizations ignored them entirely. The two above-named contenders played seven games of the ten agreed upon, and the struggle ended in a tie, and the balance of the games for the supremacy of the baseball world were postponed until the next spring, but no record can be found where they met and settled their argument, and it is probable that it isn't settled yet. Seven games were played, one being a tie, and 18,500 people attended the entire series.

From the year 1892 until 1897 no real world's series games took place. Tilts were held between the winners of the first and second seasons of the big twelve-club National League, but they lacked the intense rivalry which exists today. For six years the fans in the country had to be satisfied with watching the annual struggle between the first and second contenders for the flag in their respective leagues. In the year 1903 the first big battle was staged for world's championship honors in baseball and from that date the crowning event in the great national game has grown steadily, and today it is regarded as the greatest event in the athletic world.

GOLFERS IN FINAL ROUND.

Barnhill and Kammer to Play for Staten Island Championship.

Two Fox Hill players, W. Roy Barnhill and A. F. Kammer, are left to fight for the championship of Staten Island in a 36-hole match, to be played tomorrow over the Richmond County Country Club links. Kammer, the present title holder, worked his way into the finals by disposing of his fellow-member, A. W. Dole, 4 up and 2 to play in the semi-final round yesterday. In the morning match with M. L. Feary of the Richmond County Country Club, Kammer had his hands full to win out on the twenty-second green. With the match all square Kammer took a par 3 on the fifteenth, but lost the hole when Feary put down a long putt for a 2. The sixteenth was halved in par 4, and Kammer evened the score by winning the seventeenth with a 2, although he was twenty feet from the pin on his tee shot, while Feary was only five feet away. The eighteenth was halved, leaving the match all square.

The play was even to the twenty-second hole, where Feary sent his drive out of bounds, losing the hole and the match when Kammer took a par 3. Kammer had an easier time in the afternoon round with A. W. Dole, but at the thirteenth hole, with the match dormie 3, Dole began to play better golf. He drove into the rough on the fourteenth and then laid his second dead to the pin, winning the hole with a 3. On the fifteenth green Kammer had a six-foot putt for a half, but his ball ran around the rim of the cup and returned to its starting point. Dole took the hole. Kammer clinched the match on the sixteenth when Dole dubbed his second shot completely, leaving Kammer 4 up and 2 to play. Scores:

Second Sixteen.—Second Round—DeCoursey Cleveland, Richmond County Country Club, beat W. Denhap, Richmond County Country Club, 6 and 4; R. E. Strowbridge, Fox Hills, beat E. H. Sykes, Fox Hills, 5 and 3; J. B. Elliman, Richmond County Country Club, beat J. D. Bornhill, Fox Hills, 1 up.

Second Eight of First Sixteen.—Frank Allaire, Fox Hills, beat J. W. McAnenamy, Fox Hills, by default; O. L. Williams, Richmond County Country Club, beat R. R. Hamlok, Fox Hills, 4 and 3; C. Van Clief, Richmond County Country Club, beat J. Twining, Richmond County Country Club, 2 and 1; W. C. Van Cliet, Richmond County Country Club, beat W. W. Van Loan, Fox Hills, 5 and 3.

Championship.—Second Round—A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, beat M. L. Feary, Richmond County Country Club, 1 up, 22 holes; A. W. Dole, Fox Hills, beat J. D. Newman, Fox Hills, 1 up, 19 holes; W. Roy Barnhill, Fox Hills, beat B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 3 and 1; Arthur Man, Richmond County Country Club, beat R. S. Spindler, Fox Hills, 3 and 2.

Semi-Finals.—Second Sixteen—R. E. Strowbridge, Fox Hills, beat DeCoursey Cleveland, Richmond County Country Club, 3 and 2; H. Miller-Jones, Richmond County Country Club, beat J. B. Elliman, Richmond County Country Club, 1 up.

Semi-Finals.—Beaten Eight of First Sixteen—D. L. Williams, Richmond County Country Club, beat Frank Allaire, Fox Hills, 1 up; W. C. Van Cliet, Richmond County Country Club, beat C. Van Clief, Richmond County Country Club, 1 up.

Semi-Finals.—Championship—A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, beat A. W. Dole, Fox Hills, 4 and 2; W. Roy Barnhill, Fox Hills, beat Arthur Man, Richmond County Country Club, 2 and 1.

FOUR-BALL GOLF MATCH.

Kirkby and Marston Defeat Travers and Graham at Arcola.

Before a gallery of more than 500 people Oswald Kirkby, former Metropolitan champion, and Maxwell R. Marston, New Jersey title holder, defeated Jerome D. Travers, national open champion, and Archibald Graham of the home club in a four-ball match yesterday over the links of the Arcola Country Club. The margin was 4 up and 3 to play.

Kirkby practically won his own match, for it was he who played in the finest game and incidentally equaled the amateur record of the course in his afternoon round with a 72. His gait may be imagined when it is said that he was three less than par figures on the last ten holes.

The only two of the day was Kirkby's on the ninth green of the afternoon. He ran down a thirty-foot putt to turn the trick. The match started off finely, being an even thing at the turn. Once or twice Kirkby lapsed coming home and Marston could help him on only the thirteenth hole, so that Travers and Graham were one up at the end of the morning. Following are the cards:

BEST BALL—MORNING.

Kirkby and Marston—											
Out	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	3	36	
Travers and Graham—											
Out	4	5	3	5	4	4	3	5	3	36	
Kirkby and Marston—											
In	4	3	5	5	3	4	5	4	4	37	73
Travers and Graham—											
In	4	5	4	6	3	5	4	5	4	36	72

AFTERNOON.

Kirkby and Marston—											
Out	4	5	3	5	4	5	3	5	5	2	36
Travers and Graham—											
Out	5	5	3	5	4	5	3	5	5	3	37
Kirkby and Marston—											
In	4	3	5	5	3	3	4	4	4	33	69 142
Travers and Graham—											
In	5	3	4	7	3	4	4	4	4	38	75 147

Waterford Football Team Wins.

Football and hurling filled the athletic program at the annual games of the Waterford Men's Association, held yesterday at Celtic Park. In the football match the Waterford eleven scored over the Clare players by a score of 8 points to 4, and in the hurling contest Cork downed Kings County by 13 points to 10.

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SPORTING EVENTS.

World's Series

BASEBALL AT

71st Regiment Armory, N. Y. (34th St. and Park Av.)

12th Regiment Armory, N. Y. (62d St. and Columbus Av.)

Brooklyn—Academy of Music (Lafayette Av.)

Friday and every day during series at 2 P. M. Doors open 12:30 P. M.

Direct Wire to Ball Grounds

All New York Fans are Wild Over the Coleman Life Like Baseball Players.

LIFELIKE PICTURES

See every play as it is made upon the field with life-like pictures of players that hit the ball, run bases, get put out, etc.

BRING THE LADIES.

ADMISSION 25c and 50c

ASTOR CUP RACE A BIG SUCCESS

Drivers to Receive Prize Money Today—Receipts Probably $225,000—Another Meet.

The Sheepshead Bay Speedway presented a deserted appearance yesterday as compared with the opening day, when perhaps the largest crowd ever brought together for a sporting event in the metropolitan district attended the inaugural ceremony of the $1,000,000 motor-racing track. On all sides were heard praise for the manner in which the Astor Cup race had been conducted; also the successful efforts of the management in providing for the convenience and comfort of the spectators.

Few of the racing pilots put in an appearance, being contented to rest after their strenuous efforts of Saturday. Among those who made the trip to the Speedway late in the afternoon the general impression existed that the two Stutz cars which finished first and second in the race were justly entitled to the honors, and Gil Anderson and Tom Rooney, the drivers of the first two cars, were still busy receiving congratulations. Perhaps the big surprise of the race was the failure of the Peugeot cars. Although these were handled by the most famous auto pilots in American motor history, they were put out of the race at different stages through the troubles that frequently eliminate machines in competition.

The drivers will receive their rewards today. Eight cars finished the race, and the drivers of these machines will receive sums ranging from $20,000 to $1,200, in addition to $1,000 donated by accessory firms throughout the country. The remaining four prizes, for which $3,400 had been appropriated, will not be awarded, as a sufficient number of cars did not finish the race, and the money will be turned back into the Treasury of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation.

It developed yesterday that the electrical timing apparatus did not work accurately during the fiftieth mile, and for this reason the time up to this distance was approximated. Several records were announced in the early part of the race, but the officials did not give the time for fifty miles, which is one of the important distances on a speedway. The announcement with regard to the fifty miles was that the leading car was two miles ahead of the record, but no indication was given as to which was the leading machine. It is probable that the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association will not allow records up to fifty miles.

There is considerable controversy as to the total amount of money taken in at the race. Manager Everard Thompson stated yesterday that he would not be in a position to make any announcement until probably tomorrow night, as it will be impossible to get the reports in order before that time. According to official estimates, there were 97,000 persons in the grounds. These were divided as follows: Grand stand, 35,000; field stand, 22,000, and field, (including 8,000 automobiles,) 40,000. Thirty-five thousand persons in the grand stand at $5 a head would amount to $175,000. The field stand returns should amount to $44,000 and the field should add to this amount $80,000, giving a total of $299,000 for admissions only. To this must be added the privileges, program, and other receipts, which should take the total well beyond $300,000.

Conservative estimates, however, place the attendance at 90,000 and the receipts at approximately $225,000. This amount includes the money for concessions, privileges, and the program. The attendance did not, however, come up to the expectation of the management, even admitting that the official estimate is correct. It was stated yesterday that the Speedway management expected a crowd of considerably more than 100,000 for the attendance, however, is expected to satisfy the promoters.

To take care of the huge crowd 2,000 men were employed by the management on Saturday. This army of employes was divided among special officers, ushers, ticket sellers and takers, pit men, and many others.

Plans have already been made for another big race meet to be held on Election Day, when the feature event will be a 100-mile race for a trophy presented by President Harry Harkness and $20,000 in cash. A number of other events will be added to the program ranging in distance from 5 to 50 miles. Many of the cars which competed in the Astor Cup Race will be entered in the Election Day events.

The drivers of racing cars are superstitious just like a good many other individuals. This is shown by the fact that the number "13" was not given to any car at the Astor Cup race Saturday, and that number did not appear on the score boards.

Barney Oldfield's badge number was 2,236. An hour before the race W. Bob Holland jokingly called Oldfield's attention to the fact that when the figures on his badge were added together the total was thirteen. Barney examined the badge and added the figures himself to be sure about it.

"Oh, I'm not superstitious," he remarked. "The badge and the number don't bother me."

An hour later Barney's car broke a connecting rod while he was covering the thirteenth mile. All afternoon the scoreboard showed that his car, which was right with the leading Peugeots when the accident occurred, had completed six laps or twelve miles. He was unable to carry that hoodoo badge over the thirteenth mile.

Tamaqua Yacht Club Race.

A. W. Middleton's raised deck cruising motor boat Grace Irene proved the winner yesterday of the Tamaqua Yacht Club's 45-mile race for the $50 cup offered by the owner of that yacht. The course was from a mark off the Oriental Hotel to and around the Scotland Lightship and the buoy off Jones's Inlet,

COLLEGE RELAY RACES

NEW EVENTS FOR COLLEGE GAMES

Two Straightaway Races Recommended for Garden Indoor Competition.

Several changes will be made in the program of the second annual indoor games of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., to be held at Madison Square Garden March 4, if the recommendations of the Executive and Advisory Committees, adopted at a meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, are passed upon favorably at a special meeting of the association which will be held in Boston on Nov. 19, the day before the intercollegiate cross-country run. The event last year was much in the nature of an experiment, and the actual competition showed where there might be improvement in the fixture. The main idea is still adhered to, that of making the games anything but a championship, and the recommendations all tend to this fact.

At the Garden last Winter there was some confusion in the relay races, and to obviate this the committee asks that the relays be run not as actual miles or parts thereof, but that they be indicated by laps. This makes it so that the start of each relay is at the same point on the track, with the finish of the race also at that point. It is also recommended that the games be held on a track that approximates closely ten laps to the mile. There are five relays on the tentative program, one in which each man runs two laps, another of three laps for each contestant, one of six laps, and another of twelve. There is also to be a medley relay which totals twenty-two laps, and a team race has been arranged for the distance men, the scoring in this to be on the same basis as in the cross-country run.

There are two new events recommended, one a straightaway dash, 75 yards in the Garden, and the other a straightaway hurdle race. In these two events it is obvious that there must be a definite individual winner, still the team competition is in fact adhered to for the actual winner, individually, cannot gain any trophy, a system of point awards being made so that there will have to be team competition.

As all of the track events are for teams of four men this stipulation will hold true in both of the straightaway races. No college will be allowed to start more or less than four men, and in each preliminary, semi-final or final heat the places will count four for first, three for second, two for third and one for fourth. As the team with the highest number of points is to win the race the possibility of one star athlete winning for his college is practically precluded unless he is well supported by others of lesser ability.

The field events will be run the same as last year and will be open to teams of five men. Romeyn Berry of Cornell, who managaged the games a year ago, will have charge of the event this season.

One action taken by the committees yesterday was the election of a President to fill the unexpired term of E. Burchum Clark of Columbia, who did not return to college this year. In his place Walter P. Pfeiffer of Columbia was appointed. The others present yesterday were, Secretary, William H. Draper, Jr., of New York University, and Treasurer D. M. Lake of Princeton, the Executive Committee composed of Fredric P. Clement, Harvard, Paul F. Sanborne, Cornell, A. H. Bunker, Yale; C. W. Townsend, Pennsylvania, and the Advisory Committee of G. T. Kirby, Columbia; Thornton Gerrish, Harvard, and Romeyn Berry, Cornell.

HARRIERS OUT IN FORCE.

More Than One Hundred Distance Runners at Van Cortlandt Park.

The cross-country course at Van Cortlandt Park was alive with harriers yesterday, a touch of frost in the atmosphere bringing out more than 100 men who will be seen later in championship runs of the Amateur Athletic Union. Lawson Robertson's Irish-American A. C. squad was missing, Tom Barden, the veteran hill-and-dale chaser, being the only Wing Fistite to jog around the three-mile course. The New York A. C., Millrose A. A., Bronx Church House, and many other smaller clubs were represented in the big collection of athletes out.

Bernie Wefers had more than a dozen of his candidates at the park, and Mel Sheppard directed the work of about eight Millrose standard-bearers. Jack Kelly of the Bronx Church House had the largest representation, about fifteen.

There were several new faces among the New York A. C. men, including Gaston Strobino, who was the first American to finish in the 1912 Olympic Marathon. The New Jersey runner, an exmember of the South Paterson A. A. and Long Island A. C., displayed excellent form yesterday, and if he improves with training he should be a valuable addition to the Mercury Foot squad. Taylor, a New York athlete, who last year was one of the most promising candidates for the Yale cross-country team, is another N. Y. A. C. recruit who looks good. Among the veterans who passed inspection by Wefers are O'Connor, the Rigby brothers, O'Neil, Monohan, Ackerman, Hellawell, and Cobb. Win Bailey, once ten-mile national champion, is a member of the squad, but was not out yesterday because he will compete today in a Marathon at Hamilton, Ont. Mitchell, a youngster, and Wilson Adams, late of the Montclair A. C., were other New York A. C. representatives in togs.

Mel Sheppard looked over Jim O'Connor, Bert J. Soukup, Win Gough, Ted Ellertsen, Charles Pores, Matt Gels, and Fred Safarowic. Nearly all the Millrose A. A. and New York A. C. men are eligible for both the junior and senior championships.

Renz Defeats Relay of Walkers.

Eddie Renz, champion walker, defeated a team of three men in a five-mile handicap, which was the feature of the final games of the Mohawk Athletic Club at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday. The title holder, who is in training for the seven-mile championship, went the distance in 0:39:22, defeating the team composed of J. J. Cullen, O. Lindquist, and Alexander Jessup by forty-five yards. Cullen and Lindquist each walked a mile and a half, while Jessup went the final relay of two miles.

C. Gutmann, one of the Mohawk's leading sprinters, captured both the 100 and 220 yard dashes from short marks, in each defeating L. Cohen, who started from scratch, for first honors. In the century dash Gutmann had an allowance of 1½ yards and triumphed in 0:10 1-5, and in the furlong dash, with a handicap of 1 yard, he won in 0:23 1-5. In each event P. McAndrews finished third.

Harry Biddle, scratch starter in the three-quarter-mile race, was the pick of the field, and came home in front, with yards to spare, in 8:25. Handicaps were too much for Arthur Roth, back marker in the three-mile run, and he finished only third, the principal honors going to F. Bergano, who received 180 yards start. R. Malary, with 280 yards, was second. The running high jump went to J. Donohue, with an actual jump of 4 feet 11 inches, and 8 inches handicap.

Walkers in Long Trip.

Two squads of the American Walkers' Association were out yesterday, one journeying from the City Hall to Coney Island and the other going over the same route and returning by way of Fort Hamilton, covering a total distance of twenty-five miles. The long distance trip earned century medals for A. W. Meyer, L. Kotten, A. Milek, and J. Leibowitz. The Walking Club of the New York Evening High School accompanied the association pedestrians. Those out were: G. Trefry, Sr., G. Trefry, Jr., F. Gage, G. H. Swartz, J. Daniels, D. Goldberger, J. Farrell, J. Hartigan, F. Heath, F. Lackemacker, W. Probst, F. Tripker, J. Leibowitz, M. Leibowitz, S. Brodsky, A. W. Meyer, C. Gross, S. Freedman, P. Gardner, M. Cibener, G. Hormet, M. Schulman, J. Nathan, C. Stone, M. Kaufman, J. Miller, A. Kaplan, M. Schwartz, J. Giannico, A. Goldschmidt, J. Jacomoy, C. Stritch, A. Cisney, H. Morrell, P. Hughes, F. C. Hooker, M. Deeker, E. Koenigsberg, W. Lorenz, J. Unick, A. Daneman, W. Bockerman, M. Patins, A. Clark, F. Benedetto, C. Dunleavy, F. Kuchukitan, F. Pollak, R. Hellstern, E. Rabinowich, E. Werzinger, A. Connelly, H. Hainer, M. Duffy, and J. Lynch.

SWEDISH ATHLETES LEAD.

Almlof Captures Five Firsts in Dual Athletic Games.

A long-standing question of supremacy between the athletes of the Swedish-American A. C. and the Kaleva A. C., a Finnish organization which holds the championship of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League, was settled yesterday at Ulmer Park in a dual set of track and field games. The Swedes scored 87 points to 66 for their Finnish rivals, and captured eleven first places, whereas only six went to the Kalevas.

Half a dozen individual stars featured the sports, but the work of A. Almlof, one of the Swedish team who was a scorer in the 1912 Olympics at Stockholm, stood out above all others. Five first places were annexed by this athlete, and two second places were also credited to him. He was returned victor in the 120 high and 220 low hurdle races, the running broad jump, hop, step, and jump, and the javelin throw, and was placed in the running high jump and the pole vault. The versatility of the Swedish athlete is best demonstrated by the fact that after winning the hurdle exhibitions he threw the javelin 147 feet 6½ inches.

The Finlanders were supreme in the distance events, but they were outclassed in the sprints. Hannes Kolehmainen, the national champion at all distances above a mile, was an easy victor in the mile run, but in the half-mile event he was defeated by J. Pietila, his clubmate, who had finished second to Hannes in the mile.

Kolehmainen did not start in the three-mile run, and his clubmate, Willie Kyronen, was so far superior to his field that he won easing off by more than 200 yards. W. Lindfors and O. Laakso of the Kalevas were second and third respectively in this race.

K. Haglund of the Finnish combination proved best in the 12-pound shot put, 12-pound hammer throw, and the heavyweight throwing contest. S. Petander, for the Swedes, scored a number of second places, as did Mike Piellia of the Kalevas. The Swedes cleaned up in the sprints, with C. R. Reimerth winning the 100, S. Steen the 220, and F. S. Danielson the 440-yard dash.

ROAD RUNS IN ORDER.

Season for Hill and Dale Runners Opens Auspiciously.

Fourscore aspiring athletes took part in the four invitation road races which were held through the streets of the greater city yesterday. The cross-country season is not yet under full headway, but the representation in each of the quartet of races contested yesterday was indicative of a big year ahead.

The biggest field of harriers started in the five-and-a-half-mile chase of the Brooklyn A. A., in which Jim McNeil of the Presentation Athletic Club was the victor, going the route in 34:25. McNeil won by twenty-five yards from Harry Schetzen of the New Lots Evening High School, with H. Whitney of Loughlin Lyceum in third place. A small pack started out after the regular field had departed, and of these E. Vickstrom of the Finnish-American A. C. proved the best.

In preparation for an open novice race to be staged on Sunday, Nov. 7, the Holy Cross Lyceum promoted a three-and-a-half-mile run from the clubhouse in West Forty-third Street. M. Nicastro of the Ozanam Association and M. Ornstein of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. had an interesting duel for the first honors, with Nicastro annexing them by less than five yards. E. Hecker of the Holy Cross Lyceum was third across the finish line. The winner's time was 19:49⅘.

W. Deegan of St. Anselm's A. C. marked the opening of his club's hill-and-dale season by creating a new course record of 17:50. The former Victorian Lyceum representative defeated a field of twenty in the three-and-a-quarter-mile run. Dick Brand and Frank Foran, clubmates of the winner, ran with him most of the way, but in the last quarter mile they were distanced and finished second and third, respectively. Brand was beaten twenty-five yards and Foran by about thirty.

The initial road run of the Glencoe A. C. from the clubhouse at 247 East 128th Street, resulted in a clean-cut triumph for E. Rieger of the home club, who was clocked in 23:02 for the four-mile journey. George Crosby of the Bronx Church House was the runner-up finishing eight seconds after the winner. Third place was taken by T. Hanley of the Morningside A. C. These practice events will be held by the Glencoe Club every Sunday for several months.

GOULLET'S NEW RECORD.

Australian Cyclist Creates New Figures for Ten Miles.

Alf Goullet of Australia created new world's figures for a ten-mile bicycle race at the Newark Velodrome yesterday, when he led Reggie McNamara by six inches at the finish of a race at that distance in 21:12 2-5. Alf Grenda of Australia was third, and Jackie Clark fourth. National Champion Frank Kramer finished in fifth position.

Goullet and Grenda won an international team match, in which Kramer Verri and Morretti of California fourth. Goullet received the Brassard race and Lawson of America were second. The Yankees won the first heat, and the Australians the second and third. Bob Spears and McNamara were third, and through the disqualifaction of Clark, who fouled Goullet on the final lap.

Gordon Walker won the half-mile professional handicap from the forty-yard mark. None of the scratch men made the final. Bedell (40 yards,) captured the two-mile handicap.

With a handicap of sixty yards Leonard Mazzei, Newark, won the third of a mile handicap. The amateur champion, Hans Ohrt of the Olyinpic Club of San Francisco, ran away from the best field of amateurs the East can produce in the mile open. Ohrt finished twenty yards in advance of Frank Whitney of the New York A. C., who was second. Chester Smith of Baldwin, L. I., was third.

Cyclists Hold Road Races.

The first two unpaced races of the series of four to decide the championship of the Inter-Club Amateur Cycle Road Racing League were contested yesterday at Pelham Park, with Edwin Jensen of the Century Road Club Association, scoring ten points by winning both the five and ten mile events. The roads were in good condition, and the time recorded by Jensen in each race was fast. In the five-mile contest he went the distance in 12:47 3-5, and over the longer course he was clocked in 26:00 2-5.

James Papesca of the Unione Sportiva Italienne was the runner up to Jensen in each event, and he is credited with six points. Eugene Aickelin of the New England Wheelmen wound up the competitive with four points, finishing third at five and ten miles. The final races of the series at one and three miles will be decided next Sunday. The contestants finished in the following order yesterday:

Five-Mile Race.—Edwin Jensen, C. R. C. Association, 12:47 3-5; James Papesca, Unione Sportiva Italienne, 13:13 4-5; Eugene Aickelin, New England Wheelmen, 13:14⅘; Paul Reinecke, Acme Wheelmen, 13:29 3-5; A. L. Everard, C. R. C. of American, N. J. Division, 13:47 2-5; J. G. Schmidt, C. R. C. of American, N. Y. Division, 13:49 3-5; Henry Garbade, Glunz Wheelmen, 14:08 3-5; Robert Henderson, Bay View Wheelmen, 14:41 1-5.

Ten-Mile Race.—Jensen, 26:00 2-5; Papesca, 26:08 3-5; Aickelin, 27:36 2-5; Reinecke, 27:58 2-5; Everard, 28:47; Schmidt, 28:54; Garbade, 29:56 4-5; Henderson, did not finish.

Ideal Conditions for Tramp.

Ideal weather for walking yesterday brought out one of the best gatherings of the season for the Walkers' Club of America fifteen-mile tramp from Columbus Circle to Flushing. Pathfinder Hocking took charge of the novices and Pathfinder Rose looked after the veterans' interests. The Walkers' Club's annual journey to West Point from Van Cortlandt Park has been scheduled for Oct. 31. Those walking yesterday were: Anthony, Moore, Kanowitz, Matlawsky, Freund, Ryan, Ettinger, Levy, Lieberman, Schmitz, Goldstone, Rode, Schickls, Scharges, O'Connor, Cordes, Major, Heffernan, D. Emerson, C. Emerson, Geary, Hasson, Weiss, Herns, Givlin, Maher, Morse, Murphy, Campbell, Greengold, Hinder, De Laris, Baumgarden, Spencer, Steiner, Abbihl, Bernstein, H. Levy, and Hocking.

TAXES ON RAILROADS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Assessments Nearly Treble in a Decade—Anthracite Roads the Worst Hit.

HOW EXPENSES LEAPED

Higher Pay for Most Employes Makes Railroads' Annual Expenditure Now Exceed $1,373,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Official figures compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics show that between 1905 and 1914 taxes paid by all the railroads in the United States increased 136.9 per cent. The railroads paid in 1905 $63,474,079 in taxes, and in 1914 they paid $150,371,100, an increase of $86,896,421. Since 1905 taxes have increased almost steadily year by year, the only exception being the year 1908, when the taxes were slightly lower than in 1907.

Taking 1905 as a basis year, it is shown that taxes in 1906 were $74,785,615, an increase of $11,810,936, or 17.82 per cent.; in 1907 the taxes were $79,640,013, an increase over 1905 of $16,165,334, or 25.47 per cent.; in 1908 the taxes were $78,673,794, an increase of $15,199,115, or 23.95 per cent. over 1905; in 1909 the taxes were $85,139,554, an increase over 1905 of $21,664,875, or 34.13 per cent.; 1910 shows $98,034,593, an increase of 54.45 per cent.; 1911, $108,809,512, an increase of 70.63 per cent.; 1912, $120,619,874, an increase of 90.08 per cent.; 1913, $129,836,100, an increase of 104.55 per cent., and 1914 taxes were $150,371,100, an increase over 1905 of $86,896,421, or 136.90 per cent.

These figures the Bureau of Railways, Economics says, show a startling increase in taxes imposed on all the railroads, but the increase in taxes on the anthracite roads is even more startling. The figures for the anthracite roads follow:

Year.	Anthracite roads.	Increase over 1905.	Per cent. of increase.
1905	$5,590,214	.....	.....
1906	9,253,652	$3,663,438	66.13
1907	10,083,235	4,493,021	80.37
1908	10,364,655	4,774,441	85.41
1909	10,760,742	5,170,528	92.49
1910	12,251,074	6,661,460	119.16
1911	13,501,882	7,911,668	141.53
1912	16,152,917	10,562,703	188.95
1913	16,956,930	11,366,816	203.32
1914	17,226,165	11,635,951	208.15

This table shows that the anthracite roads paid $5,590,214 in taxes in 1905, and in 1914 they paid $17,226,165, an increase of 208.15 per cent.

The figures showing the increase in taxes are compared with the increases in gross revenues, operating expenses and net revenues. The gross revenue of all the railroads in 1905 is given as $2,082,482,406. The gross revenue in 1914 was $3,047,019,908. The 1914 figures show an increase of 46.3 per cent. over the figures of 1905.

Operating Expenses Leap.

The total operating expenses of all the roads in 1905 were $1,390,602,152, and in 1914 the total operating expenses were $2,200,313,159, or an increase of 58.2 per cent. The net operating revenue of all the roads in 1905 was $691,880,254, and in 1914 the net operating revenue was $846,706,749, an increase over 1905 of 22.4 per cent. The following table shows the comparison by percentages of operating revenues, operating expenses, and net operating revenues of all the roads each year from 1906 to 1914—the year 1905 being the basis year:

PER CENT. OF INCREASE OVER 1905.

Year.	Op. Rev.	Op. Exp.	Net Op. Rev.
1906	11.7	10.5	14.0
1907	24.3	25.7	21.5
1908	15.0	20.1	4.7
1909	16.3	15.1	18.4
1910	32.2	31.2	34.2
1911	34.0	37.7	26.4
1912 (all roads)	36.5	41.8	25.8
1912	35.7	40.9	25.4
1913	50.1	56.0	38.1
1914	46.3	58.2	22.4

The figures given above for operating revenues, operating expenses, and net operating revenues represent the figures for all roads up to 1911, and after that for all roads having annual operating revenues exceeding $100,000. Both sets of figures for 1912 are given above. Thus it is shown in a comparison of the figures of 1905 and 1914 that, while total operating revenues, or gross revenues, increased 46.3 per cent., operating expenses increased 58.2 per cent., and net operating revenues increased 22.4 per cent. Taxes at the same time increased 136.90 per cent.

The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues in 1905 was 66.7 per cent., and in 1914 72.2 per cent. There has been a gradual increase in operating ratio since 1910. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues in 1906 was 66 per cent.; in 1907, 67.5 per cent.; in 1908, 69.7 per cent. In 1909 the ratio dropped to 66.1 per cent. It was 66.2 per cent. in 1910, 68.6 per cent. in 1911, 69.3 per cent. in 1912, 69.4 per cent. in 1913, and 72.2 per cent. in 1914.

Comparison of Wages.

The number of all employes of all the railroads of the United States in 1905 was 1,382,196. In 1914 1,695,483 were employed. The compensation of all employes of all railroads in 1905 was $839,944,680, and the compensation of all roads having annual operating revenues exceeding $100,000 in 1914 was $1,373,422,472. The average daily compensation of all employes in 1905 was $2.07, and in 1914 $2.53. The average daily compensation of engine men in 1905 was $4.12, and in 1914 $5.24.

The average daily compensation of firemen in 1905 was $2.48, and in 1914 $3.22. The average daily compensation of conductors in 1905 was $3.50, and in 1914 $4.47. The average daily compensation of other trainmen in 1905 was $2.31, and in 1914 $3.09.

Machinists in 1905 received $2.65 a day, and in 1914 they received $3.27. Carpenters received $2.25 in 1905, and $2.66 in 1914. Other shopmen received $1.92 in 1905, and $2.36 in 1914. Telegraph operators and dispatchers averaged $2.19 a day in 1905, and $2.56 a day in 1914.

Some idea of the development of railroad operation in the ten years between 1905 and 1914 is shown by the fact that in 1905 the total number of locomotives was 48,357, and in 1914 64,760.

The average tractive power of locomotives in 1905 was 25,666 pounds, and in 1914 30,420 pounds. The number of freight cars increased from 1,731,409 in 1905 to 2,325,647 in 1914, and their aggregate capacity from 53,255,083 tons to 90,977,098 tons in 1914.

Flag Rush at Columbia.

Freshmen and sophomores at Columbia will meet this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on South Field for the second of the series of underclass contests, the flag rush. Already this event has been postponed three times, but under favorable weather conditions the rush will be held today. A large attendance of alumni gathered Friday afternoon for the battle, but the wet condition of the field caused Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics, to call it off. It was feared the trampling of about six hundred students would damage the football gridiron. The delays have increased, rather than lessened, the bad feeling between the two lower classes on Morningside Heights, and a more strenuous battle than usual is expected.

Ithicans Prepare for Bucknell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Cornellians are very cautious in their comments on the showing of the team against Williams yesterday, because the one-sided score and the ineffectual opposition of the New Englanders proved that they had the weakest team they have brought here in years. As a test of Cornell's development and strength, the game is considered worthless, and the coaches are hoping that Bucknell next Saturday may furnish some more formidable opposition. The coaches this week plan to have a showdown between the second and third teams and to pick the substitutes for every position on the 'Varsity team. They are anxious to select these men at once so that a powerful second team may be developed.

'JITNEY BASEBALL' A DREAM.

Would Bankrupt Big Leagues, Says One Business Manager.

"It's all a dream. If we tried to play 10-cent baseball we could close our gates and discharge our players. It can't be done, and any league attempting it looks only for advertising and puts itself in a position to commit involuntary suicide."

This is the comment of William J. Shettsline, business manager of the Philadelphia National League Club, in discussing the subject of big leagues pastiming for two "jitneys." Shettsline, through his long association with the national game, is in a position to be well acquainted with the facts he quoted in connection with cheap baseball.

"It's fool talk," said the Phillies' business manager. "A man with any common sense knows that, so why should I display signs of ignorance by telling that it can't be done?"

In supplying his reasons why "it cannot be done" Shettsline said:

"It will average $1,000 a day to run an average team. Some clubs may cost a little less; some a little more. That depends on the salaries they pay and the fixed charges they have to bear. But I guess it's a lucky club that will go through a season for less than $150,000. I don't believe there is one in the two big leagues. The schedule calls for 154 games, so you see it figures up about $1,000 per game."

"What is the average crowd at a big league game?"

"That is a question it is impossible for me to answer," he replied. "I will not try to answer it, but I see what is aimed at, so I will try to assist in solving the query. Under the present arrangement in our league, and the same applies in the American League, the visiting club gets one-half the bleacher admissions and 25 cents on every other seat. This means that in all 75-cent seats the home club keeps 50 cents, and on the dollar seats they get 75 cents. All the quarter and half-dollar admissions are divided.

"Say we had a crowd of 10,000 tomorrow. About 5,000 would be in the bleachers. They would pay into the gate $1,250, or $625 for each club. The 50-cent seats might contain about 2,000, which would mean $1,000, or $500 for each club. The other 3,000 would be in the better seats, and we will fix them all at 75 cents, which would give the visiting club $750, or one-third of the total paid in, $2,250. The home club would get $1,500 and might add $100 more by selling box seats at $1. That makes the total receipts $4,600, which is divided $2,725 for the home club and $1,875 for the visitors. Now, suppose this same crowd saw the game on a ten-cent basis. Here are the figures we would get then:

"Total receipts: Bleachers, $500; 25-cent pavilion, $500; grandstand, $1,500; box seats, $100. This makes a total of $2,600, which would be split $1,350 and $1,250 the visitors receiving the small end, naturallly.

"I have taken for the basis of this figuring a crowd of 10,000, but you know as well as I do that the average crowd today is less than one-half that at most parks. Probably we could attract 5,000 into the bleachers on a good many days if we charged a dime. But unless our crowd kept up to the figures I showed in the higher priced seats, what would happen? Why, the men who had their money invested would be bankrupt before long.

"Every day there was a 5,000 crowd the club would lose more than $200, which would mean a total loss of more than $30,000 before the season ended. Show me a man who has $30,000 to give away and I'll hunt him up. I've heard about them, but never saw one."

"But there would be a way to run a ball club and charge 10, 25, and 50 cents, wouldn't there?" was the next query.

"For instance, couldn't they reduce the salary paid the players and otherwise pare down the fixed charges?"

"Of course, the magnates can do anything they make up their minds to do, I suppose," returned "Shetts," and he smiled. "I think, however, that they would find you'd own the first to kick if they started a cheese-paring policy in the conduct of a big league ball club. The fans have become accustomed to seeing high-class baseball; that brand of baseball costs money to produce.

"But don't ask me to tell you about the brand of baseball the fans want. You know as much about that as I do. If you can find a way to produce big league baseball, the kind you see today at semi-pro. prices, you will be the wizard of the twentieth century. Perhaps it can be done, but you can't show it to me on paper."

INSTRUCTION.

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DIABETES DISCOVERY NOT A POSITIVE CURE

Rockefeller Institute's Treatment Remarkable, but Not Yet Established.

STARVES OUT THE DISEASE

Development of Old Method Found Efficacious—Results May Not be Permanent.

An announcement from Cleveland, printed here yesterday, that a cure for diabetes had been discovered at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and that it had been tried successfully at the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, aroused much interest in medical circles yesterday. It was learned that the new treatment for the disease had been tried at the Presbyterian Hospital here with excellent results.

The discovery is at present only a new treatment, according to the New York physicians familiar with it, and cannot be called a cure, at least until there has been sufficient time to ascertain whether the disease will return after the patient has been discharged from a hospital.

The treatment was developed by Dr. Allen of the Rockefeller Institute, and before it was tried on patients he got good results with experiments on animals. It is remarkably simple, and consists almost entirely of starving out the disease. In this it is only a development of the treatment that has long been used. The most generally adopted treatment consists of eliminating carbohydrates, or foods containing starch, from the patient's diet, and allowing the patient practically a normal supply of fats and proteins. Dr. Allen's method eliminates the carbohydrates, but also reduces all other diet as much as the patient can stand.

The treatment calls for absolute fasting of the patient at stipulated periods. In some cases alcohol is given during the early stages. This is a new feature, though the alcohol is given to stimulate the patient and make up for the lack of food at first to some extent.

The policy of giving the patient bicarbonate of sodium to neutralize the effect of acids is adhered to in the new treatment, one of the physicians said yesterday, though it is considered questionable whether this has much to do with the results obtained. Bicarbonate of sodium has been administered in cases of diabetes for nearly thirty years. It is given in cases where there is sufficient poisoning in the system to cause nervous disorders, such as coma and fainting.

Despite its simplicity the new treatment has been producing results considered almost remarkable by the medical profession. It has been tried at the Cleveland Hospital, Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, and the Presbyterian Hospital here, and is still in use at all three institutions. It was first tried at the Presbyterian Hospital early in the year.

Excellent results have been obtained at this hospital with the new treatment," said Dr. J. Eliot Overiander, the Assistant Superintendent of the hospital. "All of the patients treated by the method have improved rapidly."

It was learned that between fifteen and twenty patients had been treated by the new method at the hospital, and that all but one had been discharged. On leaving the hospital they said that they felt better than they had at any time before since contracting the disease. They were instructed to continue on a somewhat reduced diet after being discharged, but were allowed to eat a small amount of foods containing starch.

INSTRUCTION.

IN TWO YEARS
not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION, a boy of 12 passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic		U. S. History	
Geography		Writing	
Spelling		Elementary Algebra	
Reading		Plane Geometry	
Elementary English		English, Three Years	

and a boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did
Four Years' Work in One
and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	90%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	85%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	88%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	85%
		English, 4 yrs.	95%

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Elementary and college preparation. Classes average 8. Diploma admits to leading colleges.
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Next day's lessons may be done in school.
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MacLevy, 352 4th Av., telephone Madison 8686. Health Farm, Babylon, L. I.

COKE INDUSTRY BOOMING.

Frick Company Now at 85 Per Cent. of Capacity, and Rising.

Special to The New York Times.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Oct. 10.—Announcement was made today by the H. C. Frick Coke Company that 500 additional coke ovens were fired last week. At Bitner, where the plant had been idle more than a year, 200 of the 300 ovens have been blown in. The Frick Company is now running 85 per cent. of capacity, working full time, six days a week. This week 750 additional coke ovens will be fired in eighteen plants, and the company will run 90 per cent. of capacity.

The Emery plant of the South Fayette Coke Company, which has been idle nearly two and one-half years, will resume operations next Monday. Managers of the W. J. Rainey coke operations in Fayette County announced that 100 additional ovens would be blown in next week at Allison. Additional ovens will be fired also within the next week at the Thompson No. 2 plant of the Thompson-Connellsville Coke Company and at the Tower Hill No. 2 plant of the Tower Hill-Connellsville Coke Company.

Labor shortage is felt in the coke fields. The price of coke is advancing, with no stocks to draw from.

THEY SOUGHT A GENTLEMAN

Waldorf Manager Learns Difference Between Hotel Hand and Guest.

Frank V. Martin was standing behind the desk at the Waldorf yesterday morning when a couple whose dress betokened origin in the country addressed him.

"Is Mr. Martin here?" they asked simultaneously.

Martin hesitated. Perhaps they were looking for him. So he asked: "Is he an employe of the hotel?"

"Why, no," answered the woman; "he's a gentleman."

"She means," explained the man, blushing, "that he is a guest of the hotel."

Martin took the joke on himself with a smile and later told it.

(Opens Tomorrow, Oct. 12)
We believe that the first duty of a Restaurant is to serve good food
We will serve it as good food should be served—in a finely equipped restaurant; and we will charge a price so low that you will be glad to pay it.
No Music. No Dancing. No Cabaret.
Lussier Restaurant
Seating capacity 600. Always open.
147, 149, 151 West 43rd Street
One Door East of Broadway.
J. J. LUSSIER, Prop.
A. A. DOLAN, Mgr., (late Mgr. RIGGS, West 33rd St.)

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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Fifth Avenue at 30th St.
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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

Craftsman Restaurant
6 EAST 39TH STREET.
Top Floor of THE CRAFTSMAN BUILDING, affording to visitors an extensive view of our illuminated city.
Service a la Carte or Table d'Hote.

Craftsman Lunch	.75
Club Lunch	.50
Afternoon Tea	.35 & .50
Dinner, from 6 to 9	$1.00

Tables Reserved. Tel., Murray Hill 6071.

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11th St. & B'way near Wanamaker's.
Duane St. & B'way Convenient for Jurors and others at Court.

The Season Opens
and with the return of the plays to the city Shanley's is once more the centre of life and gaiety.
Twenty attractive and novel acts—evenings seven to one.
Luncheon—seven deliciously prepared courses—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL service to guests is supplied by many individuals. In Hotels Statler each of these individuals, from highest to lowest, is made to feel his own personal responsibility for each guest's satisfaction.
"A hotel has just

MANILA SEES PERIL IN SEAMEN'S BILL

Merchants Ask India Club to Urge Repeal of La Follette Act at Once.

SAY PHILIPPINES SUFFER

Declare U. S. Trade with Islands and Rest of Orient Has Been Paralyzed.

The interest of members of India House, the downtown club formed by export merchants, shipping men, and bankers, has been stirred by a vigorous protest and plea for action just received from India House members in Manila against the La Follete Seamen's act.

The protest came in the form of a memorial, which has been posted on the bulletin board at India House. It was signed by Newton W. Gilbert, S. C. McCullough, Charles S. Derham, George H. Fairchild, H. F. Lowenstein, Jr., Frank B. Ingersoll, and W. S. Macleod. Leading shipping interests in New York are represented on a committee which will report to the Governors of India House on Oct. 25. The Manila protest says:

"We have in mind that the object of our organization is the encouragement of the foreign commerce of the United States, and the cultivation and perpetuation of American foreign trading traditions. If there ever was a moment when a strong body with this object should bend every energy to the task it is the present.

"For sixty-six years the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, flying the American flag, operated upon the Pacific. It, perhaps more than any other agency, has contributed to the up-building of American trade and commerce in the Orient. Even with this accommodation, freight coming to Manila and other ports has been piled up at San Francisco for many weeks awaiting transportation, and the capacity of outgoing steamers from these ports has frequently been insufficient. The Seamen's Bill has made it impossible for American ships to operate in competition with vessels which may carry Oriental crews, and which enjoy a Government subsidy. These ships have been sold to be operated upon the Atlantic and are about to be permanently withdrawn from the Pacific.

"The effect here will be disastrous. Commodities produced in the Islands have already fallen in value, because of the fact that they cannot be carried to market, and the expense of warehousing and storing, always large, will be greatly increased. The manufacturers of the United States will not be able to reach this market as easily as the manufacturers of Europe, and the trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands, so laboriously created, will be largely destroyed in a day as the result of this bill.

"The United States has a considerable trade with China and other nearby countries. The moment has arrived for a great development of this trade. Now, when the merchant shipping of Europe is so largely crippled, is the time to secure an unprecedented business with these countries. But instead, the trade we already have must be largely sacrificed.

"On the whole, the situation created by this legislation is so serious that it should enlist the active co-operation of all patriotic Americans, whether directly engaged in business or not.

"Our wards, the Filipinos, at whose door no fault can be laid, must suffer greatly because of this untoward act.

"Cannot something be done before all is lost? Cannot the eyes of Congress be opened early in the next session? Cannot the Government give some assurance of protection to the shipping interests of the United States, so that Pacific shipping may be re-established? Cannot the trade of the United States in the Orient yet be saved? Cannot the interests of the eight million Filipinos be considered? In other words, before all is lost, cannot the prestige of the United States be preserved in the Far East, and advantage be taken of the unexampled opportunity for commercial expansion?

"We appeal to you, with your vast influence and knowledge of the situation, to bring home to the people of the United States what has been done. It will be, and well-nigh is, irreparable. Action must be prompt, positive and intelligent."

On behalf of the India House, a committee composed of the following has been studying the Seamen's Bill with a view to recommending action for its repeal if it is working the injury that is charged against it: Joseph P. Grace, President of W. R. Grace & Co.; P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President International Mercantile Marine Company; James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation; Minot C. Keith and S. G. Scherman, sons of the United Fruit Company; George S. Dearborn, President of the Hawaiian-American Line; Welding Ring of Mailler & Quereau; Skeffington Norton of Norton, Lilly & Co., and J. Parker Kirlin, admiralty lawyer.

GALLINGER FOR SUBSIDY.

Regards Government Operation of Ships as Economic Folly.

United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, in the current number of Leslie's Weekly, attacks the Wilson Administration's scheme for Government ownership and operation of ocean-going ships as a menace, and says he will fight in the next Congress for a subsidy to privately owned lines.

"Only one thing could justify such a radical departure in the direction of State Socialism as a Government-owned merchant marine," Senator Gallinger wrote. "That would be the inability or unwillingness of private capital to furnish it under fair and feasible conditions. But no such conditions have existed in this country in the memory of most of the present generation of Americans.

"For reasons which I prefer not to discuss at present, certain Republican Senators and Representatives from the Middle West and Northwest have joined with the 'solid South' against the majority of their own party, and have been able year after year to prevent the extension of the protective policy to the American merchant marine in overseas trade. That is to say, the same elements from the same sections that brought about a gradual withdrawal of the preferential policy of 1789 and destroyed the mail subsidy policy that followed have defeated persistent efforts to put American ocean shipping on the same plane with manufacturing and agriculture.

"I regard the Administration scheme for Government ownership and operation of ocean ships as flagrantly unsound as an economic policy and a grave menace to what remains of our ocean shipping industry. I shall oppose it to the utmost, and I am sure that most of my fellow-Senators will do the same. What is more, I shall offer what I regard as a sound and practicable alternative.

"There will be no need of and no justification for Government ownership if the United States Government will do for private-owned ships what it is proposed that it shall do for Government-owned ships, and that is to make it possible for American ships to meet in fair and equal competition the wages and subsidies of foreign lands. I believe that a subvention, subsidy, or compensation should be granted from the Federal Treasury to every American ship owner who operates a vessel in overseas trade, so that he can pay American wages, furnish proper American food, meet foreign subsidies, and bounties where such exist, and have an even chance with his European or Japanese competitors.

"As a return for such a subvention the American ship owner should provide a vessel capable of rendering auxiliary service in war, and should be willing to place his ship, when needed, at the service of the Government. Such a policy as this will create ten, twenty, or thirty ships where inexperienced Government ownership would provide one. It will be in accord with the tried and approved practice of the maritime world, and, if properly explained and understood, I believe it will be upheld by a decisive majority of my fellow-countrymen."

New Cafe Savarin Opens Today.

The new Café Savarin in the basement of the Equitable Building will be open today. Merry and Boomer, managers of the McAlpin and Claridge, will run the new establishment. The floor is of Formosa marble and Rookwood faience, in keeping with the color of the walls and harmonizing with the dull ivory finished ceiling. Indirect lighting is used. Chairs, recess seats, and tables are of special design and upholstered in French tapestry. Set aside for the ladies is a specially designed room, divided into recesses, with accommodations for 250. The room is ventilated with air drawn from a great height, and is delivered to the dining room through small outlets beneath the tables.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Belloh, cloaks, suits; 358 4th Av.
ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery, flowers, feathers; 700 Broadway; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Fredman; A. Kramer, cloaks; Imperial.
BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Miss M. Conway, costumes, furs; Mr. Markwell, dry goods; Great Northern.
BRIDGEPORT—Daresen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; M. Murphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Fitzjohn Bros.; D. S. Fitzjohn, Oriental rugs; Breslin.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; T. R. Brownlee, upholstery goods, curtains; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Ladies' Apparel House; S. P. Platt, shirt waists, furs; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss J. Goldberg, women's, misses' coats; Mrs. N. Yandell, infants' wear; A. J. Kahnweiler, men's, boys' clothing; A. Binswanger, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; Miss E. Noonan, shirt waists; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. C. Gardiner, jewelry, leather goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss C. Mechan, Miss S. M. Larson, Miss Stapleton, millinery; C. W. Leffingwell, dry goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. J. Kahnweiler, clothing, hats, caps; Mrs. N. Yandell, infants' wear; 19 E. 22d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; H. O. Sprowl, children's wear; 37 West 26th St.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. H. Myers, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 225 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, O.—Morehouse Martens Co.; M. Morehouse, dry goods; 1,270 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; T. E. N. Taylor, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; C. P. Mooty, laces, waists, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS—Titchie-Goettinger Co.; S. Mayer, millinery; 353 4th Av.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; T. D. Reagan, notions, stationery, leather goods; 71 W. 23d.
DES MOINES—Frankel Bros.; A. Frankel, ready-to-wear; 11 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum; ladies', children's dresses, waists; Bwy Central.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; T. P. McClubbin, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; J. H. Wakelin, silks, notions, furn. goods; Mrs. M. Burroughs, ladies' wear; Navarre.
INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; S. Goldstein, plush coats; 31 Union Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—William H. Block Co.; M. S. Block, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Petri's D. G. Co.; P. J. Shaw, clothing; 2 Walker; Wallick.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; F. R. Wolf, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; R. Mann, stationery, toilet goods; C. Hasenohr, fancy goods, laces, notions, embroideries; Miss Colter, ready-to-wear; Miss Polly, millinery; J. Miller, silks, dress goods; Miss F. Nation, ready-to-wear, bargain basement; F. R. Wolf, mdse. mgr.; 71 W. 23d.
JOHNSTOWN—M. Nathan; Miss Milonophy, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord Drygoods Co.; C. C. Wright, linens; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; A. Levy, cloaks, suits; 215 4th Av.
LYNCHBURG—Chas. M. Guggenheimer; Mrs. R. M. Gehee, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Wallick.
MILWAUKEE—Ed Schuster Co.; N. W. Jirau, laces, gloves, neckwear; 116 W. 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. Calder, muslin underwear, wrappers, hosiery; Miss E. Mollenbe, ladies' wear; D. Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. F. H. Kuehne, ladies,' infants' wear; 1,170 B'way.
MUNCIE, Ind.—John Stillman; Mr. Hirsh, coats, suits, dresses; 72 Madison Av.
NASHVILLE—J. M. Eskind & Sons; A. Eskind, notions; Breslin.
NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; C. M. Kaufman, misses', juniors' suits; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. P. Albright, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; J. Baer, men's, boys' clothing; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; E. Edsell, upholstering goods; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; D. Goldsmith, millinery; 116 W. 32d; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; H. Lewin, ready-to-wear; 170 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmah & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; M. K. Solomon, furn. goods, notions, hosiery; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE—Cohen Dgus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; D. C. Townson, art goods; W. F. Benson, ladies' suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; L. H. Naghel, dress goods, silks, cloths; 15 E. 20th; Latham.
SAN JOSE—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, millinery, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 20th; Breslin.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros.; Miss E. Kelly, laces, hdkfs.; 105 Grand.
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—H. C. Prange Co.; Miss E. Prange, millinery, underwear, hosiery, gloves; Miss Cole, millinery, underwear, hosiery, gloves; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Barr & Fuller D. G. Co.; H. E. Lagrone, dress goods, silks; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton, Ferguson D. G. Co.; J. Clinton, men's neckwear; 358 Bwy.
ST. LOUIS—J. W. Garland's; Miss B. Edgar, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss L. Frank, misses' coats; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss G. E. Gumbinner, dresses, costumes; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. K. Lockhart, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th St.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, blankets, linens, white goods; J. H. Tyroler, women's, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses, furs; G. J. Smith, drugs, toilet goods; 116 West 32d.
TORONTO—Novelty Lace & Veiling Co.; M. A. Teller, neckwear, scarfs, novelties; McAlpin.
TRENTON—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, fancies, flowers; 621 B'way.
TROY—S. Nathan, F. Nathan; millinery; 72 Madison Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Miss K. E. Miller, corsets, ladies,' infants' wear; Miss Carson, ladies' wear; 15 W. 28th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; J. A. Hobson, upholstering goods; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; H. J. Roberts, dress goods, silks; 48 W. 28d.
WHEELING—L. S. Good & Co.; L. S. Good, furn. goods, ladies' garments, laces; 1,133 B'way.
WOONSOCKET—McCarthy D. G. Co.; W. A. Savage, millinery ready-to-wear; Knickerbocker.

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

PLAID and STRIPE taffeta silk wanted. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

WILL PAY CASH for fur-trimmed suits and coats. Call all week 4th floor, 129 West 27th St.

ALL SILK back black chiffon velvet, 40 inches wide, for sale. Marion Dress Co., 49-51 West 24th.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted, all sizes; state quantity and price. S 18 Times.

JOBBER looking at mixtures and plush coats. Fourth floor, 14-16 East 33d St.

WESTERN jobber desires 1,000 fur trimmed suits, low prices, cash transaction; call Monday and Tuesday morning, 43 West 24th St., 4th floor.

CONTRACTOR with 20 machines desires to get work from manufacturer or jobber. Telephone 5062 Chelsea.

CONTRACTORS wanted on infants' corduroy and chinchilla coats. Prashker Bros., 27 West 24th St.

HAVE QUANTITY of fresh dressed beavers for cash. Watts, Hotel Albert, 11th St.

100 PIECES messaline, burnt orange, mahogany, to close out. Call 11th floor, 37 West 20th St.

FUR-TRIMMED SUITS, NEWEST MODELS, AT POPULAR PRICES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. CHARLES S. PEARLSTEIN, 108-110 WEST 25TH ST.

FOR SALE—All wool double warp 7301 Amoskeag, serge, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, wine, 65c net. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Spring 3083.

CREPE DE CHINES, 36 AND 40 INCHES; LARGEST LINE IN NEW YORK. JOHN SPRICH, 387 4TH AV.

200 VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, immediate delivery, $12.75; 100 poplin suits to close out. 27 West 27th St., fourth floor.

PEERLESS PLUSH for sale. Rineberg & Co., 38 West 18th St.

FOR SALE—200 fur trimmed suits. Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 West 20th St.

FUR-TRIMMED and tailor-made suits, $5.50 up. Samuel Greenberg, 141 West 26th St.

SILK NET CAPS for immediate delivery in all shades. Y 222 Times Annex.

HAVE plaid, also other novelty waists in stock. Daily, 10 West 19th.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

DESIRE AT ONCE on cash terms high grade dresses, suits, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda Bargain House, 8 Lispenard St. Ph. 4343.

CASH PAID for plush piece goods, fur-trimmed suits, and plush coats. Call Room 316, 1,261 Broadway.

Help and Situations Wanted.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, to carry line ladies' soft neckwear; strictly commission basis. C. W. Ferguson Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.

BUYING agency of grapefruit, oranges, avocadoes for firms, hotels, &c., wanted by gentleman residing in West Palm Beach, Fla. M 154 Times.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway.—Women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel for Fall and Winter, high-class sweaters, retail stock of women's fur coats, fur sets, &c.; also 1,000 doz. embroidered petticoats.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale—11 East 17th St., 3d floor, souvenir post cards. J. H. Mayers, 725 Amsterdam Ave., and immediately thereafter at 2,271 Eighth Ave., and immediately thereafter at 648 Jackson Ave., Bronx—Assets of M. Marmor & Son, butter, eggs, tea, coffee, &c.; also fixtures.

J. H. Mayers, 108 West 31st St.—Assets of Brilliant Trimming & Button Co., Inc., button machinery, dies, fixtures, &c., 2 P. M.

Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway—Women's and misses' suits, coats, skirts, dresses, waists, &c.; also Thursday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—Barnett Jaffe, 539 Broadway, 10:30, waists; Munro Chemical Co., Imlay and Conover Sts., B'klyn, 10:30, resin, mineral ad corn oils, kettles, furniture, &c.; Horwitz & Finkelstein, 539 Broadway, 10:30, woolens.

Michael Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Retail stock of men's, women's and children's shoes.

Samuel Marx, assignee sale—Vanderbilt Shoe Co., 52 East 34th St., men's, women's and children's shoes.

Samuel Marx, 139th St. and Rider Ave., Bronx—Lumber.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel, cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses, &c.

Tuesday.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Stock of 14-carat gold and platinum jewelry, including scarf pins, bar pins, chains, bracelets, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks, and suits.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dresses, plush and Winter coats, suits, crepe de chine, silk, and lingerie waists, skirts, white chinchilla coats, &c.

Wednesday.

Samuel Marx, assignee sales—Blanch Korn, 918 E. 133d St., corsets, gloves, and hosiery; S. B. A. Biscuit Co., 115 Spring St., laxative biscuits.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 488 Broadway—7,000 pieces of woolens.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—625 pieces men's and women's wear, including plain and fancy serges, silk mixtures, plaids, woolens, worsteds, thibets, &c.; also overcoatings and chinchillas, mohairs, alpacas, serges, linings, and canvas.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales—French Range Mfg. Co., Inc., 428 Eleventh Av., 10:30, ranges, cooking utensils, &c.; Philip Cohnheim, 96 Fifth Av., 10:30, children's coats, dresses, millinery, fixtures, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c.; also Friday.

H. Perelemuter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks, suits, dresses, &c., 11 A. M.

I. Singer, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn—Entire stock of the S. H. Belsinger Department Store of Hazleton, Penn.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale—147 East 4th St., books, pocketbooks, pipes, cotton and woolen shawls, desk, show cases, &c., 11 A. M.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Thursday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales, Charles Rosner, 782 East 152d St.—Confectionery cigarettes, cigars, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M. Herson & Gerson, 442 3d Av., 10:30 A. M.—Tailors' trimmings, notions, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 9-11 West Broadway—A. Chandler-Price-Gordon press, 8x12; type, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St.—Men's, women's, and children's sweaters.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Woolens, worsteds, and dress goods; also 23 bales of yarns and 30 to 90 cases of dry goods.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Fur coats, scarfs, muffs, sets, &c.

Michael Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Dry goods, men's and women's furnishings; also cloaks and suits.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale, John W. Merriam & Co., 159 Maiden Lane, 10:30 A. M.—Cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, fixtures, &c.

Saturday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 184 Monroe St.—Assets of Morrio Gurians—Women's, men's and children's shoes, slippers, &c.; also show cases and fixtures.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Oriental rugs; continues all week, 2 P. M.

Tuesday.

Merle's Auction Rooms, 155 East 125th St.—Bronzes, drapings, pianos, Oriental rugs, &c., 10:30; also Wednesday.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Dining room, bedroom, and parlor sets, bric-a-brac and art pieces, 10:30.

Samuel Marx, 203 West 85th St.—Household furniture.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—General household effects.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 331 4th Ave.—By order of the Provident Loan Society of New York; large assortment of diamonds, watches, chains, rings, solid silver, &c., 9:30; exhibition Monday and Tuesday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Miscellaneous household effects, including goods from J. C. Boggs, together with remainder of consignment from Democratic Club, 11 A. M. and 2:30; also Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Furniture and household effects, 10:30; also Friday.

Friday.

Augustus W. Clarke, 5 West 44th St.—Furniture, Tiffany table china, draperies, art objects, &c.; also Saturday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furnishings, &c.

Saturday.

Joseph P. Day, Hempstead, L. I.—Entire contents of mansion of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, "Brookholt," including fine paintings, furniture, bric-a-bac, &c.

318,274!

The report presented to the Post Office Department in accordance with the law shows that the average circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended September, 1915, was 318,274 copies. The total net circulation on September 30 was 330,542 copies.—Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Heavy to killing frosts occurred Sunday morning in the south upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Virginia, and Western North Carolina and light frost as far south as the central portions of the East Gulf States. Cool weather continues east of the Mississippi River, but with diminished pressure. It will be fair Monday in that section and in the Southwest and will continue fair Tuesday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and the lower lake region. In the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the north portion of the West Gulf districts rain is probable Monday night or Tuesday. It will be warmer east of the Mississippi River and on Tuesday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate northwest, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic, moderate variable, becoming east and southeast; South Atlantic, moderate northeast; East Gulf, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

West Pensylvania—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday cloudy and warmer, probably rain at night.

New Jersey, Delaware, East New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday slightly warmer.

West New York and East Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday warmer and cloudy.

New England—Fair, slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer in interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	62	44	4 P. M.	71	57
6 A. M.	62	42	6 P. M.	70	53
9 A. M.	65	49	9 P. M.	68	46
12 M.	76	54	11 P. M.	67	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45, at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature 57 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 42 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity 74 per cent. at 8 A. M., 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.24 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.33 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
5:55—212 Av. B;	Rose De Marta	Slight
11:44—420 W. 20 St.;	Jessie Tase	Slight
P. M.		
2:45—31 W. 135 St.;	John Fessen	Slight
4:45—Dominick and Varick Sts.;	Department of Combustion	Slight
6:45—206 W. 53 St.;	M. Anasano	Not given
8:20—125 W. 115 St.;	J. Levy	Slight
8.20—162 E. 3 St.;	Steven Shuckawich	Slight
11:35—Shinbone Alley;	Jos. Palagino	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; mod. n. e. to e. winds.

Ga.—Fair, warmer Mon. and Tues.; mod. n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in n. w. and extreme n.; mod. n. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair, warmer Mon. and Tues.; mod. e. to s. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. fair, except showers by night in extreme n.; mod. s. to and s. winds.

La.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. fair; mod. s. e. and s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. fair, except showers and cooler in n. w.; mod. to fresh s. e. and s. winds.

West. Tex.—Rain Mon.; rain and cooler at night or Tues. in Panhandle; fair elsewhere.

Okla.—Fair Mon.; rain and cooler at night or Tues.

Ark.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. probably showers and cooler.

Tenn.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer in e., rain in w.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. probably rain.

Ohio.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tuesday rain, colder in n. w., fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. rain and cooler; mod. to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. Tues.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Mon., rain at night or Tues.; colder Tues.; fresh, possibly strong s. winds, shifting to n. w. Tues. over w.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Mon., warmer in e., rain at night or Tues.; colder Tues., fresh, possibly strong s. e. to s. winds, except n. e. on Western Superior, and shifting generally to n. w. Tues.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Mon.; cloudy and showers at night or on Tues.; colder Tues.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Mon., followed by showers at night or on Tues.; colder Tues.

Wis.—Unsettled Mon., with rain in n. and w., colder in w. Tues. rain, colder in e. and s.

Minn.—Rain and colder Mon. Tues. probably unsettled.

Iowa—Cloudy Mon., followed by showers; colder in w. Tues, probably rain and colder.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Mon., probably rain and colder in e. and s. Tues. fair.

S. Dak.—Rain and colder Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Neb.—Rain and colder Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Kan.—Unsettled and cooler Mon., probably showers. Tues. probably fair.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
WHEAT.				
Oct. 4	.99	.96½	.96¾	.97½
Oct. 5	$1.00¾	.99¾	$1.01¾	.98¾
Oct. 6	1.06½	.99¾	1.08	$1.00½
Oct. 7	1.08½	$1.04½	1.08½	1.05¾
Oct. 8	1.04½	1.01½	1.05½	1.02¼
Oct. 9	1.03⅜	1.02	1.04	1.02⅞
Week's range	1.08¼	.96½	1.08¼	.97½

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
CORN.				
Oct. 4			54¼	53
Oct. 5	59⅞	58½	55	53⅞
Oct. 6	61¼	59¾	56⅝	54⅝
Oct. 7	62½	61¼	58⅝	57
Oct. 8	61	60	57¾	56¼
Oct. 9	60¼	60	57⅜	56⅝
Week's range	62½	58½	58⅝	53

	Cash. High.	Cash. Low.
White.		
Oct. 4	60¼	60
Oct. 5	61¾	60¾
Oct. 6		
Oct. 7	63¼	63
Oct. 8	62¾	61¾
Oct. 9	62	61¾
Week's range	63¼	60

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
OATS.				
Oct. 4	35¾	35¾	37⅛	37½
Oct. 5	36⅝	35⅝	38½	37⅝
Oct. 6	37⅜	36⅜	39¼	38⅝
Oct. 7	37¾	37	39¾	39¼
Oct. 8	37	36¾	38⅝	38
Oct. 9	36⅝	36¼	38⅜	38½
Week's range	37⅜	35¾	39¾	37½

	Cash. Standards. High.	Cash. Standards. Low.
Oct. 4	37¼	
Oct. 5	38½	38
Oct. 6	39¼	37½
Oct. 7	39	38½
Oct. 8	38¼	37¾
Oct. 9	38	37½
Week's range	39	37½

Provisions.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
LARD.				
Oct. 4			$8.90	$8.80
Oct. 5	$9.02	$8.47	9.20	8.97
Oct. 6	9.20	9.12	9.40	9.17
Oct. 7	9.25	9.15	9.47	9.30
Oct. 8	9.15	9.15	9.35	9.22
Oct. 9	9.27	9.17	9.52	9.35
Week's range	9.27	8.47	9.52	8.80

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
RIBS.				
Oct. 4	$9.00	$8.72	$9.10	$8.95
Oct. 5	9.12	9.02	9.25	9.17
Oct. 6	9.22	9.15	9.40	9.22
Oct. 7	9.27	9.17	9.43	9.35
Oct. 8			9.42	9.25
Oct. 9	9.35	9.30	9.47	9.37
Week's range	9.35	8.72	9.47	8.95

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
PORK.				
Oct. 4			$16.57	$16.22
Oct. 5	$13.67	$13.65	16.92	16.70
Oct. 6	14.10	13.95	17.15	16.82
Oct. 7	14.42	14.37	17.50	17.25
Oct. 8	14.50	14.35	17.42	17.27
Oct. 9	14.70	14.60	17.47	17.30
Week's range	14.70	13.65	17.50	16.22

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 4	12.32	11.84	12.89	12.15	12.87	12.30
Oct. 5	12.72	12.50	13.00	12.79	13.20	12.98
Oct. 6	12.52	12.25	12.85	12.46	13.01	12.62
Oct. 7	12.50	12.30	12.84	12.57	13.00	12.74
Oct. 8	12.29	12.20	12.77	12.52	12.88	12.67
Oct. 9	12.26	12.07	12.55	12.39	12.66	12.52
W'k's ra.	12.72	11.84	13.00	12.15	13.20	12.30

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Oct. 4	13.15	12.56	13.37	12.76	13.34	12.75
Oct. 5	13.47	13.23	13.68	13.43	13.67	13.45
Oct. 6	13.31	12.88	13.49	13.10	13.34	13.26
Oct. 7	13.25	13.02	13.43	13.22	13.44	13.23
Oct. 8	13.14	12.92	13.31	13.10	13.33	13.15
Oct. 9	12.87	12.75	13.04	12.88	13.07	12.90
W'k's ra.	13.47	12.56	13.68	12.76	13.67	12.75

STREET CLEANING EXHIBIT.

Mayor Will Open Week's Show in Armory Tonight.

There will be a display of modern street cleaning apparatus all this week at the First Regiment Field Artillery Armory, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway. Manufacturers in various parts of the country will be represented, many bringing their machines thousands of miles. Mayor Mitchel will start proceedings by pushing a button in the armory this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

All the models, apparatus used by the department in its "Model District" will be on view. They include motor-driven, ten-ton tract

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

To nine men out of ten a rise in the stock market is of practical interest only in what lies beyond it. For the professional trader the stock market is the means of livelihood. For him it loses all significance save as he makes a point or loses one, as the market favors him or goes against him. For those who come into the market from the outside, buying only to resell, a rapid rise supplies an easy road to fortune or to disillusionment for those who trade too rashly. Even in times of active public trading these two together constitute but a fraction of the people as a whole. A great majority are still interested in a rising stock market on account of its causes rather than of its effects. This is true even of the vast number of holders of stocks whose value appreciates in times of market enthusiasm. If those are better off it is chiefly because of the increased returns which a time of prosperity brings. For the great majority, therefore, the rise in prices which has taken place on the Stock Exchange this year is important and interesting only in so far as this rise in prices has been brought about by favorable underlying conditions which promise increased employment and increased profits.

In the eyes of this great majority a violent reaction such as occurred in the early part of last week is an unimportant incident because it lessened real values no more than the previous advance in itself had increased in values. The market's composure was quickly regained, and even though it receded somewhat from the recovery which followed close on the heels of a violent setback in some of the most volatile of the industrials it gave signs in the second half of the week of the continuance practically without impairment of the confidence which had underlain the previous rise in prices.

The same great majority of whom we are speaking considers the broader range of the market practically to the exclusion of its minor movements. So viewed the markets of recent months offer to every business man and to every investor the encouragement which is to be found in any evidence which points to expansion in business and to improvement in the conditions under which business is being done.

The stock market of recent months is a sign that improvement has occurred in those quarters. But we are not dependent upon it for proof that fundamental conditions are favoring the commercial progress of the country. Never before did we have such crops as we have this year; never was our steel industry as active as it is today; never was our foreign commerce so great and never were we gaining so strong a hold on the sources of commercial and financial supremacy. Never was the credit machinery of the country as well adapted as today to the needs of an expanding commerce, and never was being taken so broad a view of American opportunities.

Under such conditions it would make relatively little difference if the stock market went up or not. As a matter of fact, given such conditions the market could not possibly remain at a level born of conditions the opposite of these. It is speculation which brings about large rises in the stock market, but it is upon fundamental conditions that the permanency of newly established prices depends. Both from the point of view of the minority whose interest lies in the course of prices and from the point of view of the many more who are interested in the business back of securities rather than in the securities themselves, it is a matter of very great satisfaction that we have entered upon this season, a period normally of trade activity, under conditions which favor a great expansion in the profitable employment of labor and capital.

The world today offers unusual opportunities for American enterprise in whatever field it may care to exert itself. One such opportunity we have just seized in granting a $500,000,000 credit to Great Britain and France. There are other opportunities in South America, in the Far East, almost anywhere we may turn, but all of these foreign opportunities are linked, most of them intimately, with opportunities here at home. The foreign trade which we have been doing these months has helped a great deal in stimulating home trade, and it always will be so. We cannot afford to take a narrow view of our opportunities if we would use them to real advantage, nor can we afford by ill-considered legislation or otherwise to stand in the way of our own opportunities here at home. That is one of the practical conclusions which may very well be drawn by the people at large from a contrast between the effect of political ways of dealing with business problems and the natural and business way of dealing with those same problems.

It was not by grace of any legislation that the cotton output this year was reduced and the grain output greatly increased. The two things came about in response to natural laws, and legislation which would have attempted to accomplish the same purpose otherwise would have failed. A closer practical application of the same sort is illustrated in the railroad field, where it has been seen that prosperity has attracted capital while it has been driven away from those roads which were too hard pressed to offer capital sufficient inducement. It may reasonably be expected after the experience of so many railroads falling into receivership that any increased benefits which the railroads may derive from the present expansion in business will not be begrudged them either by their regulators or the public.

Wall Street believes that a new era is opening for the railroads and believes it not solely on the ground that all the business signs point to an increase in railroad earnings, but also on the ground that there would be less disposition in the near future than there has been in the past to harass the railroads in the name of regulation. This belief found practical expression in the stock market last week in the strength which was displayed by the railroad stocks throughout the violent reaction in the industrials. This is a time to encourage enterprise, and it cannot be encouraged in any way so effectively as assuring to it the fruits of its labor. This is not in the remotest sense a plea for corporation license or for permitting railroads to go unregulated. It is merely arguing that regulation should be reasonable and that commercial enterprise should be allowed full freedom so long as it keeps within the law. To do anything which would check the spirit of enterprise, which is greater today in this country than it has been for many years, would be to strike a serious blow at the country's commercial progress.

LONDON MARKET FIRM

But Complicated Military Situation Tends to Inactivity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The past was a quiet week in stocks, for the markets were checked by the dramatic happenings in the Balkans. The decision of Bulgaria to join the Central Powers was not unexpected, but the fall of the Venizelos Cabinet and the attitude of Greece caused surprise in view of the vote in the Greek Chamber on Tuesday. The turn of events in the Balkans helped to neutralize the good effect of the advance of the Allies on the western front and the stubborn defense offered by the Russians. The military situation is considered further complicated, which may mean a prolongation of the war.

Despite the inactivity prices have held steady. The 4½ per cent. war loan remains firm, which is very encouraging, having regard to the great rate of war expenditures and the certainty of new borrowing in the near future. A further loan through long term issues will probably be deferred until after the turn of the year, the treasury having resort, meanwhile, to the sale of short term securities. The sum required to carry on the struggle to Dec. 31 is estimated at £250,000,000 at the minimum.

Revenues may contribute £50,000,000, and Great Britain's share of the American loan, £48,000,000, leaving about £150,000,000 to be obtained by borrowing. There is a possibility of the issuance of exchequer bonds running a few years, but the authorities anticipate an advance in the rate on treasury bills after payment of the final loan installment on Oct. 26 and the withdrawal of special borrowing facilities granted to the banks and the money market.

The supply of credits was increased this week by the disbursement of Government dividends and the redemption of £50,000,000 of treasury bills, only a part of the proceeds having been reinvested in new bills owing to the expectation of better terms shortly. The surplus will be temporarily absorbed by the war loan instalment of 10 per cent. which is due on Tuesday, but with the Government disbursing its funds rapidly the prospects are favorable for a continuance of moderately easy money. This caused an easier discount market.

An interesting announcement has been made of fresh credit operations on behalf of Russia. Bills will be drawn by various Russian banks and placed for disposal with the Imperial Bank of Russia. English banks and other institutions will accept and convert the bills into first-class bank paper, which will be readily taken by the discount market at about the current rate. The bills run for three months, but are renewable until one year after peace. The proceeds are to be at the disposal of Russian commercial interests, and it is hoped they will help to influence favorably the exchange rates on Petrograd.

BOURSE SLOWS DOWN.

Balkan Problem Restricts Dealings in the Paris Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Bourse was lifeless throughout the week. The Balkan problem is restricting new dealings. Prospective buyers prefer to await details of the forthcoming loan, which is expected at the end of the month. The liquidation difficulties appear to have been satisfactorily surmounted. Rentes are unchanged; railways continue weak, owing to the reduction in their earning power; French banks are firmer; American rails stronger after profit taking, and the coppers booming.

The allied loan was approved by the Chamber without any discussion. There are no indications of a weakening in exchange rates. Sterling is 27.34, cables 5.81, both firm. There has been a further war advance of 200,000,000 francs; gold received totals 50,000,000 francs; pre-war acceptances retired amount to 26,000,000 francs, and the note issue increase is 205,000,000. The Bourse will reopen Saturday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Renewal Last.	sale.
Oct. 4	2	1⅜	2	1⅜
Oct. 5	2	1⅜	2	1⅜
Oct. 6	2	1⅜	2	1⅜
Oct. 7	2	1⅜	2	1⅜
Oct. 8	2	1⅜	2	1⅜
Oct. 9	2	1⅜	2	1⅜
Week's range—				
High	2			1⅜
Low	1⅜			1⅜
Same week last year—				
High	6			6
Low	6			6
Year to date—				
High	8			2⅜
Low	1			1½
Same period last year—				
High	10			6
Low	1			1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
October 4	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
October 5	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
October 6	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
October 7	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
October 8	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
October 9	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3
Same week last year—			
High	8	8	7
Low	6	6	6
Year's range to date—			
High	4¼	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	8	8	8
Low	2	2¼	2¾

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Oct. 9, 1915.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	1,404,159	.....	366,680
Tuesday	1,148,890	.....	177,052
Wednesday	1,496,865	.....	374,949
Thursday	1,420,163	.....	434,953
Friday	1,350,104	.....	319,662
Saturday	633,449	.....	214,053
Total, week	7,453,630	.....	1,887,351
Year to date	125,157,892	45,889,256	67,811,137

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$3,854,000	.....	$1,992,500
Tuesday	5,903,000	.....	1,342,000
Wednesday	4,216,500	.....	1,374,000
Thursday	5,432,500	.....	1,283,000
Friday	4,850,000	.....	1,263,000
Saturday	2,898,500	.....	925,000
Total, week	$24,674,500	.....	$8,170,500
Year to date	676,782,200	425,061,700	394,501,900

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week in 1913, as the Stock Exchange was closed at this time last year.

STOCKS.

	Oct. 9, '15.	Oct. 11, '13	Changes.
R. R. & mis.	7,450,330	1,887,324 +	5,563,006
Banks	.....	27 —	27
Mining	3,300	..... +	3,300

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$23,829,500	$7,780,500 +	$16,049,000
Government	122,000	82,000 +	40,000
State	45,000	9,000 +	36,000
City	678,000	808,000 —	370,000
Total, all.	$24,674,500	$8,179,500 +	$16,495,000

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 9, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$23,674,500	$636,782,200
Same period last year	.....	425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.63 82.96	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	....	89.42 82.78

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	77	77	77	2
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	134	132	134	5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102	101	101	8
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	4
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93	93	93	18
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103	103	103	2
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103¾	103	103	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106¼	106	106¼	3½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	89	88¼	89	84
Am. T. T. col. 6s	104	103¼	104	218½
Am. Tobacco 6s	119¼	119¼	119½	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	61	61	61	4
Ann Arbor 4s	87	87	87	2
Armour & Co. 4s	92¼	91¾	91¾	50
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92	91¼	92	239
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, r.	90½	90½	90½	3
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60	107	106	106¾	263
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55	105⅝	103¼	105⅝	29
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55, r.	103¼	103¼	103½	10
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101	101½	16
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83	82	82	194½
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s, sta.	83	83	82½	125
A., T. & S. F. tr. Ctf. St. L. 4s	86½	86½	86½	5
A., T. & S. F. Cal. & Arizona 4½s	93	93	93	1
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	87½	86⅞	87½	34
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	83¾	83	83	11
B. & O. pr lien 3½s	91¼	90½	91¼	179½
Balto. & Ohio g. 4s	87⅝	86½	87½	180
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	92½	89	92½	511⅛
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	88½	88	88½	118
B. & O. P. J. & M. Div. 4s	88	88	88	1
B. & O. P., L. E. W. V. 4s	83	83	90¼	25
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100¼	99⅞	100¼	184
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102½	102	102	12
Brook. City R. R. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	11
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100⅜	99½	100	224
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	8
Brook. U. El. 5½s	99½	99	99¼	8
Brook. U. E. 5s sta.	99	99	99	10
Buff. & Sus. 1. d. 5s	83	83	83	2
Bush Term. 4s	87	87	87	2
Can. South. con. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	31
Central Leather 5s	100½	99⅝	99⅞	107
Cent. of Ga. 1st	105	105	105	5
Cent. of Ga. con 5s	97	97	97	5
Cent. New Eng. 4s	71	71	71	4
Cent. of N. J. 6s	112¼	112	112¾	39
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	111	111	111	25
Central Pacific 4s	86	85½	86	326
Central Pac. fic 3½s	86½	85⅝	85⅝	19½
Cent. R. R. & B. Ga. col. 5s	89	89	89	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	11
Ches & O. cv. 4½s	81⅞	78	81⅞	318
C. & O., Big S'dy 4s	80	80	80	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	86	85	85½	21
Chi. & Alton 3½s	44¼	43¾	43⅞	19
Chi. & Alton 3s	52	52	52	1
Chi., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90½	89⅞	90¼	35
Chi., B. & Q. it. 4s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	285
C. B. & Q. 4s, reg.	91½	91½	91½	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	83¾	83¾	83¾	9
C. B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	94	93	93	3
C., B. & Q., Ia. D. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	2
C., B. & Q., Ia. D. 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	12
Chi. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	97	96½	97	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	60½	59	60½	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, T. R.	59	59	59	5
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70	66¼	70	50
C., M. & S. P. gen. 4s	86¾	85¼	86¼	76
C., M. & S. P. 4s, '34	86½	86½	86½	2
C., M. & S. P. g. 4½s	98½	97	98½	47
C., M. & S. P. r. 4½s	88½	88¼	88½	21
C., M. & S. P. c. 4½s	97	96	97	150½
C., M. & S. P. c. 5s	104⅜	103¾	104¾	220½
C., M. & S. P., Dub. 6s	106½	106½	106½	1
C., M. & S. P., W. & M. 5s	102½	102½	102½	8
C., M. & S. P., D. & G. 5s	100	100	100	1
C., M. & S. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	21
C., M. & S. P., C. P. & N. W. gen. 3½s	79½	79½	79½	33
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	3
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	4
C. & N. W. g. 4s	93¾	92½	93¾	46
Chicago Rys. 5s	94¾	94¼	94¾	13
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	5
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	82	81	81½	74
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	65¾	64½	65	139
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	46	45¼	45¼	50
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	105	104½	104½	11
C., St. P. & M. 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	1
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	5
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	115	115¼	115¼	11
Chile Copper 7s	122⅝	119	122⅝	1183
C., C. C. & St. L. g. 4s	71	70	70	23
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	80	80	80	7
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	93	92	93	49
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	94	94	94	3
Col. Industrial 5s	79	78	78	6
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	80¾	78⅝	80¼	41
Col. & So. 1st 4s	87½	86½	87⅜	61
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	120½	117	120½	358
Corn Prod. ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	3
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	93¾	93¼	93⅜	23
Del. & H. cv. 5s, sub. rec. f. pd.	101⅞	101⅜	101⅝	26
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100⅜	100½	67
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	49¼	46¼	49¼	27
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	76¼	74¾	76¼	38
D. & R. G. con. 4s	71¾	68½	70½	53
Detroit Edison 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Det. Riv. Tunnel 4½s	90	90	90	5
Detroit United 4½s	73	72¼	72½	5
Dist. Securities 5s	69	67¾	68	210
Du Pont Powder 4½s	102⅛	101⅞	102	44
E. T., V. & G. cons. 5s	103	103	103	2
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn. con. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Erie 1st cons. 7s	109	109	109	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	88	88	88	27
Erie gen. 4s	71¼	68	71¼	55
Erie Penn. col. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	11
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	65¾	65	65½	114
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	76	72¾	76	290
Fla. East Coast 4½s	89¾	87¼	89¾	16
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103	102½	103	96
Gen. Elec. deb. 3½s	77	76½	76½	3
Georgia Pacific 6s	105	105	105	2
Granby cons. cv. 6s	105	104	104½	24½
Green Bay. deb. B.	12¾	12¾	12¾	1
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	96¾	95½	95	26
Hocking Valley 4½s	85¾	85¼	85¼	5
Hud. Co. Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	10
Hud. & Man. 5s, C. T.	25	25	25	32
Ill. Cent. 4s, '52	84	84	84	17
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	85¼	85	85¼	32
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Ill. Steel 4½s	87½	86¾	86¾	14
Indiana Steel 5s	101¼	101	101	28
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	185	167½	182	111
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	190	185	183	133
Inter.-Met. 4½s	75¼	74¾	75¼	303
Interboro. R. T. 5s	96¾	96¾	96⅝	118
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78	77	77⅝	51
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	77½	76	77¼	279
Int. Navigation 5s	69	69	69¼	27
Int. Paper 6s	101¾	101¼	101¼	5
Int. Paper cv. 5s	80	79	80	4
Int. Steam Pump 5s	63	62¼	62½	3
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	64¼	62½	62½	54
Iowa Central 1st 5s	80	80	80	9
Iowa Central ref. 4s	45	45	45	18
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	69¾	69¼	69¾	9
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	106	105	106	1
Kan. City So. 5s	68	66½	67¼	11
Kan. City So. 5s	87½	87½	89½	42
Kan. City Term 4s	85¾	84½	85½	67
Kings Co. E. L. & P. Co. 6s, '25	122	122	122	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	96¼	92	93	1,074
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	93½	93	93	22
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	17
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100	99¾	100	2
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	91	90	90	4
Lake Shore 3½s	82½	82	82½	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92¼	92¼	94	64
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92¾	91½	92¼	64
Lake Sh. 4s, 1931, reg.	91	91	91	4
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	90¼	98¼	90¼	7
Liggett & Myers 7s	123	122½	122¾	32
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	100⅝	101	13
Long Island con. 5s	102	102	102	10
Long Island ref. 4s	85	83½	85	20
Lorillard 7s	121¾	121½	121½	22
Lorillard 5s	100	99½	100	10
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112	112	112	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91¼	90⅝	91¼	61
Louis. & N. gold 5s	105¼	105½	105½	1
L. & N., St. L. D. 6s	106½	106½	106½	15
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
L. & N., Pa. & At. 6s	108	108	108	1
L. & N., P. & Mem. 4s	86½	86	86½	5
Manhattan Cons. 4s	88	87¼	88	6
Man. Con. & tax ex. 5s	87½	87	87½	17
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser. A	107	107	107	15
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser. C	105	105	105	1
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	83	83	84½	8
Milwaukee Gas 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107	107	107	4
Minn. & S. L. ref. 4s	48¼	48¼	48¼	8
M., S. P. & S. M. c. 4s	88	88	88¾	49
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75	74	75	67¾
Mo. K. & T. 2d 4s	50	49½	50	10
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	41¾	40	40½	12
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	69	69	69	2
Mo. Pacific 1st 5s	94¼	93¼	93¾	88
Mo. Pacific 4s	34	33	34	37½
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	82½	81	81	13
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	73¾	73¼	73¼	10
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	34½	34½	34½	10
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s reg.	34	34	34	2½
Mob. & O. new 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Mob. & O. ext. 6s	106	106	106	3
Montana Power 5s	91¾	91¼	91¼	16
N. C. & S. L. c. 5s	103	102¾	103	8
Nat. Tube 5s	100	99¾	100	6
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103	102	102½	28
N. Y. C. deb. 6s ctfs.	105¾	105¾	106½	243
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s	70¼	70	70¾	9
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	73	71	72¾	60
N. Y. C., L. S. c. 3½s, r.	73½	73	73½	45
N. Y. C., L. S. c. 3½s reg.	71¾	71¾	71¾	6
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	73¾	73¾	73¾	62
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, reg.	76	76	76	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	88	88½	87¾	28
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	89	88½	88	76
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	90	90	90	15
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	77	77	77	1
N. Y. Connect'g 4½s	97	97	97	2
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 5s	101½	101½	101½	12
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 4s	82¼	81½	82¼	37
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	113½	112	113½	39
N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 6s, rg.	110¾	110¼	110¼	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 3½s	71	69	71	22
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. deb. 4s, '56	78	78	78	1
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	76½	76½	76½	50
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	69	68¼	68	12
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	49¼	47¼	47¾	75
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97	96½	97	143
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	80	78	80	51
N., L. & O. P. 1st 5s	90	90	90	10
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	115	115	115	1
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	91	90	90¾	18
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	117	115	117	137
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	115¾	115¾	115¾	35
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	116¾	114	116¾	12
N. & W. Div'l 4s	88	87	88	10
N. & W. P. C. & C. 4s	87¼	86¾	87¼	11
Nor. Pacific 4s	91	90¼	91	229
Nor. Pacific 3s	63½	62¾	63½	164½
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Ont. Power 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	3
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100	99½	99½	10
O. R. R. & N. cons. 4s	88	87½	88	8
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	1
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	90	88¼	90	41
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	83¾	83	83	5
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97½	96½	97¾	30
Penn. cons. 4½s	103½	103¾	103¾	106
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100¾	100	100¾	24
Penn. gen. 4½s	97½	97¾	97¾	333
Penn. 4s, 1918	97	97	97	4
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 6s	100¾	100¾	100½	21
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	61	59¾	61	12
Peoria & East. inc. 4s	21	21	21	5
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4½s	91	91	91	1
Public Service 5s	87¾	87½	87½	8
Ry. S. Sp. M.-O. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	6
Ray Copper conv. 6s	137	126½	135	3641½
Reading gen. 4s	93¼	92	93¼	45
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	95	94¼	94¼	85
Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s	70	69½	70	20
St. L., I. M. & S. 5s	95¼	95	95½	15
St. L., Iron M. & S., R. & G. 4s	53	53	53	10
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99¼	99	99	12
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 6s	107¾	107¼	107¾	4
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	45	45	45	1

1829

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Write for Circular C-10.

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Milliken Bros. Stocks
New Jersey Zinc
N. Y. Shipbuilding
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 9, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	7,453,630	125,157,892
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.89	82.93	88.89	58.99
Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
102	Sep. 10	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	..	..	102	..	....
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	35½	32	34⅝	+ 1⅞	48,750
49½	Oct. 4	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	49½	40⅝	43	− 2⅞	132,730
71½	S.p. 28	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	76	71½	73	− 1⅝	15,800
72	Oct. 1	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical...	72	65½	68	− 1	13,600
97¼	Sep. 25	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	96	95⅞	96	− 1¼	500
68⅞	Oct. 1	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar....	68	61	66¾	− ¾	30,500
91	Aug. 18	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	88	88	88	..	100
109¾	Aug. 9	87½	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	104	102	104	+ 4	200
183	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	180	170	180	+ 4	750
68¾	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	68⅛	59	62⅜	− 2⅜	212,715
105¾	Sep. 30	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	107	104¼	105¾	− 2¼	3,325
98	Oct. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry..	98	70½	81¾	−13⅜	181,400
118	Aug. 6	112½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	115	115	115	− 1	900
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	48¼	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	162½	153⅜	162	− 5	23,000
120	Sep. 11	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	118	117	118	− 1	300
61½	Oct. 8	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	61⅛	56¼	60	+ 3¾	34,550
90¾	Sep. 30	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	96	96	96	+ ½	850
105½	Oct. 9	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	103½	100¼	103½	+ 4	800
12⅝	Sep. 28	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅝	10	10¾	− ⅞	7,300
52⅜	Sep. 29	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf...	50½	46¼	48½	− 1⅜	13,200
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	25½	23	23⅜	+ ⅝	8,600
24½	Aug. 30	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	23½	21	21½	− ½	23,950
41¼	Aug. 30	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	39¼	36½	38⅜	..	3,100
74½	Oct. 4	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive....	74½	59⅜	65¾	− 5½	111,400
100½	S.p. 27	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	100	90	90½	..	1,900
8	Aug. 31	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	7⅜	6	6⅞	+ ⅛	2,700
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	27½	26½	27¼	+ ⅞	550
80⅜	Oct. 9	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt & Ref.‡	89¾	83¾	89⅜	+ 4⅝	76,225
103⅛	Sep. 27	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	108⅜	107	107½	− ⅞	1,000
85⅜	Jan. 7	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	81	81	81	..	200
87	Sep. 30	86	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A.	86	86	86	− 1	200
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	..	135
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
67⅜	Oct. 9	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	67¾	57½	65½	+ 1¼	71,500
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	113¼	108	112½	+ 3⅞	16,000
116	Sep. 21	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	116	116	116	..	220
62½	Oct. 7	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable....	..	..	..	..	....
126	Sep. 29	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	62½	62½	62½	+ ½	110
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	124⅜	123⅞	124⅛	+ ⅞	5,925
110½	Sep. 25	103¾	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	228½	225⅞	228½	+ ½	1,800
57	Sep. 23	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	109½	109½	106½	− 2	200
55¼	Sep. 23	49	Oct. 6	Am. Woolen tr. r...	54	48	49⅜	− 2½	23,200
100	Oct. 4	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	51⅞	49	49¼	− 1⅜	2,600
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf...	100	97	97	− 2	1,000
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†...	9	8¼	8¼	− ¾	300
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	7⅞	7⅝	76	+ 2	163,300
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	6	5	5½	..	700
107½	Oct. 9	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	..	..	50	..	....
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	107½	103⅛	107¼	+ 3½	40,965
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	100¾	100	100	..	1,710
					112	110	112½	+ 3½	1,100
150¼	Sep. 28	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	127	102	115	−11¼	132,805
114	Sep. 29	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf...	110¼	109	109½	− 3⅝	400
93¼	Oct. 9	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	93¼	87¼	92⅞	+ 4⅜	48,600
75	Oct. 9	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75	73½	75	+ ⅞	4,120
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	..	..	1½	..	....
459	Oct. 8	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	459	375	445	+70	16,900
183	Sep. 24	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	175	155	161	+ 1	2,950
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf..	..	..	80	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	87	83½	87	+ 3½	12,300
133	Oct. 9	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	133	128	133	+ 5	1,500
40½	Oct. 9	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	40½	37½	40½	+ 1½	500
87	Oct. 8	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	87	85	87	+ 3	300
7⅞	Oct. 4	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	7⅞	7	7	..	1,150
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff. R. & Pitts....	..	..	80	..	....
36¼	Oct. 2	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	36	31	32½	− 2½	1,450
79⅜	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	63⅜	58⅞	62	+ 1⅞	18,350
21¾	Sep. 22	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	20⅝	18½	20¼	+ ½	6,500
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf....	46	44⅝	45¾	− ¼	1,400
174	Apr. 19	138	Jan. 25	Canadian Pacific	164½	157½	163⅝	+ 6½	27,475
54¼	Oct. 7	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	54¼	50⅜	53⅜	− ⅛	48,500
108	Sep. 29	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	107	106⅞	107	+ ¼	5,000
325	Jan. 22	215	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	130	..	....
*130	Sep. 22	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	71	71	71	+ 1	100
59¾	Oct. 9	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio..	59¾	50½	59¾	+ 9¼	62,000
15¼	Aug. 26	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	14⅞	14½	14⅞	− ⅛	600
22	Aug. 26	11½	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	19¼	19½	19½	− 2½	100
14⅜	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	14½	12	14	+ 1⅜	7,270
36⅜	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	36½	32	36⅜	+ 3¾	19,600
98¼	Apr. 19	77¾	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	93⅜	86	93½	+ 6¼	23,525
130	Jan. 22	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf...	126	124⅞	126	+ ⅝	4,200
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest....	132	128	131⅞	+ 4⅞	3,969
170	Sep. 25	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	24⅛	21½	22¼	− ⅛	64,750
118	Oct. 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	118	118	118	+ 3	100
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	130¾	130¾	130¾	+ 6¾	185
49⅜	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper ††.....	49	45⅝	48½	+ 1½	43,900
40	Oct. 9	25	Feb. 23	C., C. & St. L.....	40	35¼	40	+ 6	900
72	Oct. 9	53⅜	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L pf	72	64½	72	+ 7	900
157	July 17	157	July 17	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
75	Sep. 29	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	75	71	71	− 4	200
109	Sep. 30	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109	107	107	− 2	400
66½	Sep. 29	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...	63	50½	58	− 4¾	152,600
35	Oct. 9	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	35	27⅞	35	+ 6	2,100
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	54	52	53	+ 4½	900
49½	Apr. 3	35	Sep.	2 Col. & So. 2d pf....	..	..	35	..	....
141½	Oct. 9	113¾	Jan.	4 Consolidated Gas ..	141½	128½	141½	+11¾	37,450
127	Oct. 9	49⅛	Jan.	4 Continental Can	127	107	107	− 9¾	35,425
109	Oct. 1	88¼	Jan.	5 Cnental Can pf.	107¾	106½	107½	− 1½	400
20⅜	Sep. 29	8	Jan.	2 Corn Products Ref..	19⅞	17⅜	18¾	− ½	19,950
87¼	Sep. 30	65	Jan.	5 Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	89½	84¼	86	+ 1	1,720
49	May 7	40	Sep.	28 Crex Carpet	41	41	41	..	100
109⅞	Sep. 29	18¾	May	10 Crucible Steel	108	79½	91¼	−13¾	181,650
112½	Sep. 29	84	May	10 Crucible Steel pf....	110	100	106⅞	− 4	3,855
125	June 22	38	Jan.	25 Cuban-Am. Sugar..	117	112	116½	− 1	1,600
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar.	10 Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	100	100	100	− 1	100
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr.	8 DEERE & CO. pf.	97	97	97	..	100
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug.	31 Delaware & Hudso	146	140¼	145¾	+ 1⅜	1,200
429¾	Apr. 10	399½	Jan.	6 Del., Lack. & West	421	421	421	+ 8½	100
10½	Oct. 9	4	Jan.	12 Den. & Rio Grande	10¼	6¼	10¼	+ 3½	1,600
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan.	7 Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	17½	11	17	+ 6½	3,800
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb.	3 Des M. & Ft. Dodg.	..	..	6½	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar.	4 Des M. & Ft. D. pf	..	..	29½	..	....
127	Sep. 28	112	Feb.	2 Detroit Edison	125½	124	124¾	..	105
*70	July 23	*70	July	23 Det. & Mackinac..	..	..	*70	..	....
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr.	1 Detroit United Ry.	62	62	62	+ 1⅞	96,745
36⅞	Oct. 5	5½	Mar.	2 Distillers' Securities.	38⅞	33	34⅞	+ 1½	7,400
24½	July 15	16	June	25 Dome Mines	23	21	22	− ⅜	100
6	Oct. 9	2	July	14 Dul., S. S. & Atl....	6	6	6	+ ⅛	100
12⅜	Sep. 25	4	July	20 Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	9	9	9	− 1½	100
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr.	29 Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug.	27 EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
78¾	Sep. 25	69	Sep.	1 Elec. Storage Bat...	76¼	71	74½	+ ⅛	4,100
35⅜	Oct. 9	19⅞	Feb.	24 Erie	35¼	31½	35	+ 2⅜	127,675
54⅝	Oct. 9	32¼	Feb.	24 Erie 1st pf.....	54⅝	50½	54⅝	+ 3⅛	44,400
44⅞	Oct. 9	27	Feb.	25 Erie 2d pf.....	44⅞	40	44⅞	+ 4	7,500
60	June 12	8	Mar.	24 FED. MIN. & SM...	37	32	32	− 3	800
65	June 12	20	Mar.	13 Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53	49¾	51	− ⅞	2,300
860	Oct. 8	165	Jan.	28 GEN. CHEMICAL..	360	290	359	+69	1,165
112	Sep. 28	106	Mar.	1 General Chemical pf	..	..	112	..	....
185¼	Oct. 4	138	Mar.	3 General Electric ...	185¼	172	176½	− 1½	58,600
375	Sep. 28	32	Jan.	2 General Motors	365	320¼	342	− 8	3,800
115½	Sep. 13	90⅜	Jan.	4 General Motors pf...	113	111⅜	112	..	2,100
79¼	Sep. 29	24½	Jan.	7 Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	79¼	72	74½	− 3½	81,400
110	Oct. 2	95	Jan.	14 Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	..	..	110	..	....
91	June 14	79¼	Apr.	19 Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
123⅜	Oct. 9	112¾	Jan.	2 Great Northern pf...	123⅜	118¼	123⅝	+ 4¼	16,084
50⅝	Oct. 8	25¼	Jan.	7 Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	50⅜	44¼	49⅝	+ 1½	142,096
69⅛	Oct. 1	45⅝	Jan.	7 Guggenheim Expl'n†	68	64⅝	67¾	+ ⅜	26,200
85	Sep. 15	80	May	15 HAV. EL. RY. L. & P.	..	..	85	..	....
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr.	29 Hav. El. Ry. L. & P. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼	188
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr.	22 Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan.	20 Helme (G. W.) pf...	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr.	15 Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb.	24 Homestake Mining..	..	..	118	..	....
113	Apr. 19	99	July	7 ILLINOIS CENT...	109¼	108	109¼	+ 3⅜	2,100
47½	Oct. 7	16⅜	Jan.	2 Inspiration Copper††	47¼	41⅜	46¼	+ 3⅜	361,725
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan.	16 Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	22⅜	19½	22⅜	+ 3	7,200
83	Oct. 9	49	Jan.	19 Inter.-Met. pf.....	85	79	83	+ 5	200
22⅞	Oct. 9	18⅞	July	10 Inter Con Corp'n....	22¾	19¼	22¾	+ 3	38,600
79⅛	Oct. 9	70	July	10 Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	79¼	73¼	79	+ 5	24,225
25⅞	Oct. 4	5½	Mar.	31 Int. Agricultural....	23¾	20¼	24⅜	+ 1¾	13,550
58⅛	Oct. 4	8	Mar.	15 Int. Agricultural pf.	58⅛	49	58¾	+ 5¾	10,630
114	June 4	90	May	10 Int. Harv., N. J....	109	105⅜	108	+ 1½	4,650
117	Jan. 4	109¾	May	28 Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	117	117	117	..	100
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb.	20 Int. Harv. Corp....	71	71	71	+ 1	100
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar.	1 Int. Harv. Corp. pf..	..	..	99½	..	....
223½	Oct. 5	208½	Sep.	30 Int. Nickel	223½	210¼	218⅝	+ 5½	14,975
110	Oct. 5	107	Sep.	27 Int. Nickel pf.....	110	110	110	+ 3	100
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan.	6 International Paper.	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅜	4,200
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb.	24 Internat. Paper pf..	40¼	38	40¼	+ ¾	2,100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb.	4 Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb.	13 Iowa Central pf....	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb.	4 K C. Ft. S. & M.pf.	..	..	68¼	..	....
29⅜	Aug. 12	20¾	Feb.	24 Kan. City Southern.	29¼	28¼	29¼	+ 2⅜	21,720
61	Sep. 27	54⅞	Feb.	24 Kansas City So. pf.	61	58¼	61	+ 2	2,325
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug.	24 Kayser (Julius) & Co	88	88	88	..	34
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan.	15 Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*61½	Feb. 15	*61½	Feb.	15 Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*61½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May	24 Kings Co. E. L. & P..	200	195	200	+15	400
200	Oct. 5	99	Jan.	18 Kresge (S. S.) Co....	..	..	112	..	....
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb.	15 Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	89½	77¾	81	− 7¼	62,080
94¾	Sep. 29	28	Jan.	7 LACK. STEEL	..	..	103	..	....
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan.	15 Laclede Gas	12	9	12	+ 2½	1,150
12	Oct. 9	5	Jan.	5 Lake Erie & West..	29	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	28½	21	28½	+ 7½	1,500
154	Oct. 9	129¼	Feb.	24 Lehigh Valley†	154	144	154	+ 9	44,900
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan.	9 Liggett & Myers.....	229¾	223¼	229¾	+ 4¾	900
119⅞	Sep. 9	113⅜	Jan.	5 Liggett & Myers pf.	116	116	116	− 2	100
49⅜	Sep. 20	30	Jan.	11 Long Island†	49	45	49	+ 5	1,100
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb.	17 Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	23	23	23	− 2½	200
105⅜	Jan. 13	86	Feb.	20 Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	93	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June	15 Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	65	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan.	6 Lorillard (P.) Co....	170¼	170¼	170¼	− 3¾	100
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep.	14 Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	116	..	....
123¼	Apr. 20	104½	July	8 Louis. & Nashville..	125	121½	123	+ 2¾	1,900
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan.	11 MACKAY COS.	78	78	78	− ¾	300
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb.	25 Mackay Cos. pf....	65¾	65	65¾	− ¼	300
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb.	9 Manhattan Beach...	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June	25 Manhattan El. gtd..	129	128	128¾	+ 1¼	320
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan.	28 Manhattan Shirt	..	..	50	..	....
108⅜	June 10	101	Apr.	24 Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
58½	Oct. 7	15¼	Jan.	6 Maxwell Motors	58½	54	56¼	+ 2¼	46,200
95	Oct. 4	43¾	Jan.	2 Max. Motors 1st pf.	95	92	94	+ 1½	13,300
49½	Sep. 22	18	Jan.	6 Max. Motors 2d pf...	47⅝	44⅛	47	+ 2½	26,900
56	Mar. 2	35	July	12 May Dept. Stores...	..	..	47	..	....
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr.	27 May Dept. Stores pf	97	97	97	+ 1	100
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan.	9 Mexican Petroleum.	93¼	85	93¼	+ 3¾	82,300
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan.	15 Mex. Petroleum pf...	86	86	86	− 1	100
35½	Oct. 8	17¼	Jan.	6 Miami Copper††....	35½	31¼	34⅜	+ 3½	165,050
*110	Feb. 8	*103	Feb.	8 Michigan Central...	110	110	110	..	39
19⅜	Feb. 15	8	Sep.	15 Minn. & St. Louis..	13¼	12⅜	13¼	+ ½	1,200
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep.	15 Minn. & St. L. pf...	27	27	27	+ 3	150
124	Aug. 11	106	Jan.	4 M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121⅜	118	120⅝	+ 1⅜	5,730
182	Apr. 19	123	June	8 M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	125	123	123	..	130
75	Mar. 3	70	Sep.	17 M., St.P. & S.S.M.l.l.	..	..	70	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	4	Sep.	28 Mo., Kan. & Texas.	6¼	4⅜	6¼	+ 1½	5,400
40	Apr. 5	10⅜	Sep.	25 Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	15⅞	11¼	15⅞	+ 3⅞	3,300
18⅛	Apr. 1	4⅜	July	2 Missouri Pacific	4⅝	3½	4⅝	+ 1	16,050
60½	Sep. 23	42	Jan.	4 Montana Power	58½	56½	57	− 2	3,900
107⅜	Sep. 3	99	Jan.	29 Montana Power pf...	104	104	104	..	29
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr.	16 Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	163	Sep.	9 Morris & Essex†	..	..	163	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June	23 NASH., C. & ST. L.	126	123	125½	+ 3½	600
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr.	3 National Biscuit	..	..	124	..	....
126	Jan. 28	119	May	25 National Biscuit pf.	86½	85	85	− 1⅞	600
90	Aug. 27	68	Mar.	29 Nat. Cloak & Suit...	..	..	109½	..	....
109½	Sep. 29	100¾	Mar.	27 Nat. C. & S. pf.....	32½	27¾	28⅝	− 2⅜	14,400
32½	Oct. 2	9½	Jan.	4 Nat. Enamel. & S....	92	91½	91½	− ½	300
92	Oct. 1	79	Apr.	1 Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	69	64⅜	66¾	− ¼	21,100
94	Oct. 9	44	Jan.	4 Nat. Lead pf.....	111	110	110½	+ ⅜	334
112¾	Sep. 10	104⅜	Jan.	4 Nat. Lead pf.....	19¼	19¼	19¼	..	....
23	Jan. 5	14⅜	Aug.	31 Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅜	100
7½	June 4	4⅜	July	28 Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	16	15¼	15⅝	+ ¾	23,300
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅜	Feb.	24 Nevada Con. Cop.†††	159	145¼	149½	− 9½	10,400
164⅜	Sep. 22	56½	Feb.	26 New York Air Brake	101¾	96⅝	101½	+ 6	61,150
101¾	Oct. 9	81

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OUTLOOK FOR RAILROAD STOCKS
While speculative mania in Wall Street has been concentrated on Industrial issues, steam railroad stocks have been neglected. And yet, as a careful analysis shows, there are some great investment possibilities in this far safer field.
During the past two months we have continuously pointed out the attractiveness of such issues as New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Northern Pacific, Reading, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Erie, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, etc. We have now prepared a special analysis, reviewing the entire railroad situation. Send for a copy while the supply lasts.
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Aetna Explosive 5% Notes
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12 NEW HAVEN MEN ON TRIAL THIS WEEK

William Rockefeller Among the Eleven Directors Who Face Conspiracy Charge.

PRISON SENTENCE POSSIBLE

Ex-President C. S. Mellen May Be the Chief Witness Against Them —Hint of New Evidence.

Eleven Directors and ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and Edward D. Robbins, general counsel, who were indicted on the charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation traffic of New England, will be brought to trial on Wednesday before Judge Hunt in the Federal Court here. The trial is awaited with much interest because of the prominence of the defendants and the fact that, for the first time, Directors of a railroad will face the possibility of a prison term if found guilty. The extreme penalty is a fine of $5,000 and one year's imprisonment.

The defendants aside from Mr. Robbins are William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, George MacCulloch Miller, Charles F. Brooker, Charles M. Pratt, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, Heaton Robertson, James S. Hemingway, Henry K. McHarg, and Frederick F. Brewster.

Whether the defendants must appear in court during the entire proceeding will be one of the first points settled. It has been stated by Government counsel that, inasmuch as the charge is a misdemeanor and not a felony, the defendants could absent themselves under their bail bonds if counsel for both sides entered into an agreement, but that the inherent right to do so without the consent of the Government is a point which the court must decide. Just what attitude the Government would take in this matter was not disclosed, but it was intimated that counsel for the defendants would enter a stiff protest against forcing them to sit out the trial.

The defendants will be represented by a small army of attorneys, among them De Lancey Nicoll, John G. Milburn, Charles F. Choate, Richard V. Lindabury, Royal Victor, and John W. H. Grim. The Government's case will be handled by Frank M. Swacker, special assistant to the Attorney General; James W. Osborne, a special assistant, and other counsel. It is understood that the proceedings were taken at the direct instigation of President Wilson, and represent the efforts of the Administration to carry to an issue in the courts the question of the personal guilt of the Directors of an alleged monopolistic corporation.

The indictments were procured chiefly on the testimony of Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the railroad, who probably will be called as the star witness for the Government. Originally there were twenty-one defendants. Of these George F. Baker, T. De Witt Cuyler, Theodore N. Vail, Francis T. Maxwell, Edward Mulligan, and Alexander Cochrane were permitted to have separate trials on the ground that they were not Directors when certain acts charged in the indictments were committed. Immunity was granted to James Elton, John Billard, and William Skinner on the ground that they had testified at previous New Haven hearings.

It is expected that much of the testimony will be a repetition of matters brought out at the investigation of the New Haven by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but new developments of an important character are hinted at. It is understood that the Government prosecutors, after months of study of the case, have developed much matter which was barely touched upon at former investigations. The Government has subpoenaed 100 witnesses, and the trial may drag out over three months or more.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week Ended Oct. 9.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
1,650	Am. Br. Mf.	26½	25	25¼	..
60	A. B. Mf. pf.	40	40	40	..
15,000	Am. Zinc.	58¼	58¼	61	+ 7⅞
5,800	Can. Car & F.	112½	103	110	+ 1
4,000	Lt. & F. pf.	125	119	123	+ 4
1,900	Cent. Fdy.	1¾	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
8,440	C. Nat. Gas.	9	8	10¼	+ 1½
5,200	Car. Lt. & P.	10½	68	70	+ 2
1,665	Carbon Steel	71	52	55	+ 3
370	C. Stl. 2d pf.	55	45	46	..
3,650	Cent. F. Can.	51	41½	46	..
8,800	Cent. Fdy. pf.	16¾	15	16	..
800	Cent. Fdy. pf.	120	116½	116½	+ 2½
16,900	Chev.M.Co.	118	103	90	+ 2
2,630	Chev. Shipbuild.	93	85	90	+ 2
2,150	Dom. Steel	49½	48	108	+ 5
490	Dr.-Seab. w.i.	112½	105	117½	+ ⅝
640	Emer. Phon.	12½	56	61	— 1
57	Guan. Sugar	62	29	29½	— 3
7,000	Hall Signal	34	42	47	..
4,000	Hall Sig. pf.	47	47	29	— 1
1,440	Hendee Mfg.	33	37	48	+ 5
1,020	H. & A. Arms.	18¾	17¾	19⅝	+ 1⅞
4,500	Houston Oil.	19⅝	6	8¾	+ 2¾
57,000	I. M. M. cfts.	8½	32¼	35⅝	+ 3
59,000	I.M.M. pf. cfs.	33½	28	28	— 1
4,900	Int. Motors.	30	27	30	+ 5
300	Int. Mot. pf.	67	60	60	— 5
4,000	Int. Petrol.	9¾	7	9¼	+ ¼
11,150	Kath. Br'ze p.	4¾	4	4	— ⅜
480	Kel. Sp'f'd.....	229	211	222	— 3
80	Kel. Sp'f'd new	1st pf.	91	91	+ 1
15				16¼	— 2¾
10,700	Lake Tor. B't	19	15¾	16	— 3
5,000	Lake Tor. B't 1st pf.	19	15¾	16	— 3
11,100	Mar. of Am.	5	4¾	4¾	..
95,000	Midvale Steel	77¼	60	76½	..
4,100	N. Y. Trans.	19	36	34¾	+ 2
200	Pass. G. & El.	55	17	19	+ ¼
2,395	Pyr. Mfg. Co.	16	14¼	15¼	+ 1¼
7,500	R. & H. Corp.	6	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
861	M.Rumely n'w	26	24¾	25	— 3
1,100	Stand. Motors.	37	33	34	+ ½
4,920	St. Co. of Can.	35	33	33¾	— ⅝
800	Ster.Gtn.w.i.	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7,000	St. Jo. Lead.	12¾	12¼	12½	..
122,500	Sub. Bt. w. i.	48	36	46¾	+ 1⅝
37,000	Tob. Products.	39¼	39¼	43	— 1
429,200	Trd. Film cfts.	8¼	7½	8	— ¼
10,500	U. C. S. new.	97½	95	96	— 1
84,500	U. Pr. Sh. n'w	2⅝	1¼	2¼	+ ⅛
88,200	U. S. L. & H. new	4¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅝
4,950	U. S. L. & H. new	pf.	4¼	5	+ ⅝
9,200	Victoria Oil	3⅝	3⅜	4	+ ⅛
16,200	World Film	4	3⅜	4	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

85	Buckeye P. L.	118	114	114	— 1
480	Ill. P. L. w. i.	159	145	151	— 6
340	Indiana P. L.	115	107	107	— 6
95	Nat. Transit.	33¾	32	32½	— 1½
217	Ohio Oil	158	151	156	— 2
778	Prairie P. L.	212	194	208	— 2
263	Pr. O. & G.	425	405	418	— 2
10	South. P. L.	270	230	230	— 4
95	So. Penn.	L.348	345	344	— 2
116	S. O. of Cal.	319	312	318	— 1
733	S. O. of N. J.	495	460	467	— 6
1,065	S. O. of N. Y.	212	205	207½	— ½
265	Union Tank.	84	82	83½	+ 1½

MINING

16,900	Atlanta	29	26½	28	— 1
13,200	Ala Con.M.Co.	25	20	20	— 5
13,100	Am. Com.	11	10¼	11	+ 1½
1,700	Big Cottonwood		5	4½	..
5,650	Big Ledge D. Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
26,700	Braden Copper	9⅞	9¾	9⅝	+ ⅛
6,900	Booth	45	42	44½	..
2,950	Butte-N. Y.	2⅜	2	2¼	+ ⅛
4,900	Caledonia Cop.	1½	1	1¼	+ ⅛
10,900	Cashboy	21¼	20	21¼	+ ¼
21,600	Chile Cop.,w.i.	1⅞	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
135,800	Con. Ariz. S.	1¾	1	1⅝	+ ⅛
7,700	Dia. Blk.	Butte	6	4½	6	+ 1
13,800	Emma Copper	25	18	21	..
12,500	First Nat. C.	47	42	45	+ 1
4,400	Florence	20	17½	20	+ 1
15,200	Gold Merger	3¾	3⅛	3¼	..
1,150	Hecla Mining	80	76	76	+ 4
900	Iron Blossom	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
18,625	Jumbo Ext.	41	31	39	+ 5
154,000	Kewanaw	56½	52½	55	— ½
48,500	Kenne't Cop.	½	⅜	½	— ⅛
800	La Rose Con.	4	4	4	..
7,000	Lone Star	15	13½	15	+ ¼
4,100	Magma Copper	60	60	60	— 1
3,300	Majestic M.	37	30	32	— 5
10,805	Marsh Mining	48	47	48	— ½
7,900	McIntyre	37	33	35	— 2
106,700	Mother Lode	43	41	42	..
4,500	N. Zinc & Ld.	20	18	20	+ ¼
1,550	Nevada Hills.	3	3	3¾	+ ⅛
4,700	N. Utah Bing.	8	6¾	7¼	..
9,500	Nipis'g M. Co.	7	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
26,500	Oro	55	50	51	+ ½
27,700	Rex. Con. Min.	55	10	11	+ 1
21,500	Sandst. Kend.	11	9	9	+ 1
14,250	Silver Pick	9	6½	7½	..
2,700	St. Silver-Ld.	1¾	¾	1¼	— 1-32
18,600	Stewart	91	84	89	+ 3
26,450	Success Min.	23	23	24½	..
20,500	Superst. M. Co.	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
1,470	Tonopah Ex.	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
470	Ton. C. of N.	5⅝	5	5⅝	..
7,300	Tuolumne	1	1	1	..
23,000	Tri-Bullion	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4,050	West End C.	58	53	55	— 2
1,050	Wh. K. C. pf.	2¼	2	2	— ⅛

RAILROADS

50,100	Wabash. w. i.	15½	11⅜	15⅝	— 2⅞
53,100	Wab. pf. (a).	47½	39½	47¼	+ 7½
55,800	Wab. pf. (b).	28¼	21½	28	+ 5¾

BONDS

$25,000	Anglo-F. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
40,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	169	166	166	+ 10
7,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	80	79	80	+ 10

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 9, 1915. Bid.	Asked
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Oct 1, 15	103	105
Do pf. ($50)	1,999,000	1¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	49	50
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	350	355
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	61½	62½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	78	80
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	63	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7½
Do. 1st pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	50	56
7% cum.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do 6%pc.pf.		..	..	.....		
A. W. W. & E. 5s, '34	8,997,400	2½	S	A & O.	63	65
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	98
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	..
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	80¾	87
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,883,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R. G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	40	42
Do 5s, '39.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
C.L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	21	23
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
C.R., G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	27	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	53	56
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	81	88
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87¼	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Cum. Gen. Pub. Serv.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	125	127
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	60	70
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	63	68
Do 5s.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	76	80
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	Sep 1, 14	11	15
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,500,000	1½	..		50	60
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '49.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
B. & L. Div. 1st rf.5s,'42	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	99
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. 6s,'33	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49. rct'd	1,391,000	8	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	73½	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	2,043,080	..	..	.....	11	25
Do1st ref.5s	9,407,500	1¼	S	Mar 1, 11	55	60
K. C.Met.S.R. on. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	108
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mo'lle El. Elec.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	60	63
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	10	15
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	52	56
N. St. Power Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	29½	30½
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	5,975,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	86	86½
N. Y. West'r Con.GM4s,2d04	8,386,700	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77½	79
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87½
O. & C.B.R.& O. C.B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
Ot. Tr. Power. Do 1st 5s,'43	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	90	92
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	15	20
Port.(Ore.)L. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Pot. Ist Pwr. 1st 5s, '29.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	106
Do con.5s,'38	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Pub. S. C.of3	20,047,770	3	S		13	15
Pub. St. Ry.	6,206,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	59	62
Rep. L. & P. Do pf. & L.	5,191,400	..	..	.....	63	68
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	76	80
N. Y. Rock. L. & P 5s, '48.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
Sag. Tr. 5s, '20.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	97½
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '25.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scrant. Electr. '32	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrn. Ry($50)	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do pf. ($50)	2,000,200	1½	S	J. & J.	70	..
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. 5s, '29.	4,437,000	2½	S			
Seattle Lting 5s, '49.	6,888,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90½	93
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
Do gen.5s,'39	10,400,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	75	76
S.W.P.& L.pf	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	94
So. Pwr.5s,'30	12,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
Stan. G. & E. ($50).	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	95	100
Do pf. ($50).	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	11,784,950	†1	Q	Sep 15,15	$5½ $27½	$6½ $29
	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 9, 1915. Bid.	Asked
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	8
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	27	29
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	82
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	6,899,300	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	36	40
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	7,713,000	2½	S	M. & S.	67½	69½
Utah Sec. Cor. Do 6s, '22.	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Wash. R.& E. Bilas. EW,Co	27,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	13½	15½
Do pf.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	82	83
Do cn. 4s, '51	6,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 15	84	85
West'n Pow.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	80	81
Do 6% cm.pf	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	82
Wis. Ed'n Co	7,040,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do db. 6s,'24	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	47	49
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	$40	$45
					93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99
Cities Serv. Do pf.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	50	53
	26,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	60	63
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94½
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. El. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	54	55½
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	87½	90
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	87½	87½
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	86½	87½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1954.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72	75
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105½	106

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 25, 15	149	152
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	.....	84	88
Am. E. Note	4,495,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	41	43
Co. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	49	51
Do pf. ($50)	15,000,000	a2½	J	Aug 2, 15	255	260
Am Brass	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,15	103	107
Am Chicle	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Do pf.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	2,627,350	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	93	95
Am. Graph's.	2,098,930	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	98½	101
Do. pf.	2,

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.
Motions:
US<Bliss.
Re Soloway & Katz.
Trudell<Tug Ashbourne.
Hart<US.
Dicke<Bomen.
Lamar<US.
Re US.
Re Hopkins.
Preferred Calendar:
Witzel<Butler.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US<Illinois Surety Co.
Barr<Buegeleisen.
Jawny<N Y. S & W RR.
Roda<Hudson & Man RR.
Fischer<United Booking Offices.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building.—Admiralty.
Halifax Sand &c Co<SS Buccaneer.
Bush Terminal Co<Tug Slatington.
US<Tug Moran & Scow No. 11.
Same<Ionian, &c.
Same<E K Ross, &c.
Same<O L Hallenbeck & Scow D & L 6.
Same<Tug Steers & Scow Olympia.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Tobias<Phil & Read C & I Co.
Sound Transp Co<D, L & W RR.
Noot<International Merc Mar Co.
Zimmerman<Swiss Bankverein.
US<Federal Sugar Refining Co.
Baum<International Merc Mar Co.
Mykelstadt<Strum.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 263, Second floor, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy matters.
H & S G Linderman, Abraham Menzen, Kalman Bloom, Abraham Schwartz, Morris J. Rudnick, Ida S Harrison, Edward P Brady, Jose S Joye, Ludolf G Schwoeder, Shapiro, Rotman & Pockross, Morris Weisberger, Sarah L Cassen, Van Houten & Ten Brock Co, Isaac Hauss, Nathan Vlodinger, Moses M Lindenstein, Amer Grand Rapids Furniture Co.
R & A M Sugden, J J Jacobs.
Under objections:
Samuel Greenman, Moray E Birnbaum, Edwin H Heidelberg, Samuel Brahms, Sam'l K Ellenbogen, L & A Samuels, Weber & Cohen.
Adjourned cases:
Nathan Tekulsky.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Akalitis<Philа & Read C & I Co.
Taylor<Penn RR.
Utah Lead Mining Co<Booth.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Edwardson, (admr,)< Scandinavian A L (2).

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

People<Flack.
Geltner<Westinghouse Co.
Wittwer<Hurwitz.
Point Gratiot Sand & Gravel Co<Hartford Fire Ins Co.
Turtevant Co<Fireproof Film Co.
Duffy Co<Podebush.
Pfeifer<Wakefield.
Park Realty Co.
Y W C A of Bklyn<Carr.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—Litigated motions.
Record Const & Cont Co<Beall.
Berg<Hyman.
Pendleton<Adams.
Re Pearlston.
Re Carl, (Ruelman.)
Merchants Natl Bk<Collora, (3.)
People, &c<Monaton Rty Inv Corp.
Dickey<Mut Film Cor Co<Grand, (3 Decisions.)
Stewart<Pigneron.
Wood<Bissell.
Waidick<Waidick.
Re Simpson Crawford Realty Co<Belmont.
Rosenberg<Mandell.
Munder<Smith Con Co
Brown<Simmons.
Hennessy<Hennessy.
Aliens Con Co<Tacoma Con Co.
Wernstein<Rea.
Denner<Perlman.
Brondy Holt, (2.)
Stone<Bresky.
Citizens Sav Bank<Philip.
Re A A Volk, Inc.
Speck Manufacturing Co<Egan<US R & Imp Co<Sage<Hawke.
Bunzelman<Bunzelman.
Lawyers Mtg<Barclay.
Friedsam<Spielberger.
Sartorius<De Young.
Cantor<B H RR.
Loewenthal<Lasker.
Frank Brewy<Klein, Lund<Hirtzinger.
Rogers<Garafalo, Inc, CNY<L I Ice Co.
Benemio<Benemio.
Rastetter<Hoeninger.
Magnus<US Rubber.
Curmulis<Carmulis.
City R E Co<Cassidy.
Reehm<Reehm.
Siegel<Lechner.
Hoyt<Roth.
Re Damis Av, (Murray.)
Drilich<Drilich.
Chelsea Realty Co<Byrd.
Dougherty<Loew's Theatrical Ent.
Smith<Kantor.
Mastriano<Mastriano.
Leishoff<Zeisdorf.
Mendola<Ill Surety Co
Siegel<Lesse.
Clark<Mad Av R E.
Herrick<Chem Co of Am. Inc.
Re Morpurgo.
Met Life<Bldg & E Co
Fleischman<Steele.
Rach<Ween La.
Thurston<Vermilye.
Ruth<Katz.
Re H Large, Inc.
Greenbaum<Scher.
Ritter Bros<Leacock.
Re Pack, (Teffer.)
Universal Motor Car Co<Sheide.
Robinson<Textile Pub. Same<Tribune Assn, Same<Textile Pub.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, Motions:
Cohen<Ill Surety Co.
Isaacman<Isaacman.
Daley<Daley.
Spain<Talcott.
Hayman<Hayman.
Frank<Frank.
Banco Aleman Transatlantic Co<salomon.
Matthews<Glockner.
Squires<Squires.
Jesselsohn<Jesselsohn, NY Trust Co<Coles.
Owen<Crown Lead Gold Mining &c Co.
Keller<Keller.
Barclay<Barclay.
Walker<Walker.
De Crestino<De Crestino.
Larabee<Larabee.
Speranza<Speranza.
Loinaz<Loinaz.
Bono<Bono.
Boss<Boss.
Schuberth<Schuberth.
Demurrage<Talsnoff<Elkema.
Amas<Rosthal.
Preferred causes:
Mason-Seaman Transp Co<Mitchell.
Williams<Donnelly.
Levy<Robt Kessler Realty Co.
McManus<Fulton.
Ely<Oddie.
Friend<Barclay (2).
Special preferred undefended divorces:
Rozan<Weill, Kaplan, Stoops, Jaspin, Baskin, Tobey, Watson, Markowitz, Frank, Barrett<McNeece.
Hall<McCully.
Kleinman<Kleinman.
Kruskal<Malawista.
Rocco<Rocco.
Bianchini<Cicerale.
Pines<Welch.
Feinberg<Shevell.
Seed Filter Mfg Co<Stockling.
Keeney<Keeney (2).
Lohmuller<Goldy.
Brown<Kritz.
Von der Hyde<United Profit Sharing Corp.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, Clear.

PART V.—Giegerich, Clear.

PART VI.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Mchts Nat Bk<Mandel Nat Bk of No Hudson <Intl Dist Co.
McSpedden<Force.
Interstate Note, &c, Co<same.
District Rty Co<Carter
Meeker<Medici.
Aitken Son & Co<Harris.
Wade<Dachtera.
Spiegel<Spiegel.
Re Duggins.
Van Norden<Chandler
Mitchell Motor Co<Chandler.
McAllister<Krulewitch (2).
Levy<Hogan.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Curtis<Hooker, (2.)
Magnini<Viacava.
Houlihan<CNY.
Russell<same.
Dunn<CNY.
Tangeman<CNY.
Smith<Cunard SS Co.
Pyres<CNY.
Lusk<same.
CNY<Benedict.
Levin<Harris.
Herriman<Bklyn Hgts Same<same.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cohen<Morgenstern, Vandenburgh<Steel.
G Ahee<N Y Steam Co
J Ahee<same.
Kolb<Wannemaker.
Rowan<Campagne Genl Trans.
Wood<Douglas & Shaller.
Fisher<CNY.
Chamberlain<CNY.
W Rulford<Linch.
L Fulford<same.
Glassert<G I & B RR.
Kolberner<Bob.
Kufferstein<Dalton.
Gooside<Hoenig.
Knobler<Geratle.
Fraino<Brill.
Kunz<Freedland.
Wehrlen<Kuy & Scheerer.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kelly<Dykes.
Reinhard<C I & B RR.
Wilson<Wake.
Zenner<E H RR.
McKeown<Unger.
Murrian<McManus.
Sheer<N Y Rys.
Kuttler<C I & B RR.
Prieto<So Pac Co.
Gallagher<Int R T.
Cornwell<U S Wood Preserving Co.
Eagle<N Y Telephone.
Baron<Lipser.
Cecile<B R T Co.
Finkelstein<Crouch.
Schwartzwald<same.

PART VI.—Davendorf, Case on—Baeder<Reed. No day calendar.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lanza<C L Smith Co.
Dolan<Ottenberger.
Granirer<Lutwak.
Schlemann<Musicala Mutual Prot Union.
Bystrom<Villard.
Kerman<Miller & Brishen Co.
Hichka<Holbrook.
Chase Nat Bk<Rollins Co.
Levine<Erie RR.
G Sabatino<Int R T.
L Sabatino<same.
F Corrao<Smith Gray & Co.
G Corrao<same.
Beecher<Eggers.
Greenberg<Anderson.
Black<Goldsmith.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Cummins<NY Partition, &c, Co.
Andesner<A Buchsbaum Co.
Sheilkowitz<Yel Taxi.
Dreyfus<Ocean El Ry.
Hanna<Sims.
Schneider<West S Con
Federico<Muhlenberg Coal Co.
Schrenzel<NY Rys.
Zalko<Kessler.
McSorley<B H RR.
Somber<I R T.
Sackheim<Pigueron.
Hoffman<Singer Sew Mach Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
McManus<W L Crow Const Co.
Bernstein<Gorman.
Manning<N Y Rys.
Albanese<Bernstein.
Kelly<Rich.
Burke<Automatic Sprinkler Co.
Argus<Cons Gas (2).
Henkensiefken<same.
Marmorstein<Fine.
O'Sullivan<Chickerie.
Levy<Kerner.
Ujhely<Wolf.
Pring<Thorp.
Meeker<N Y Rys.
Berman<Altman.
Penna<Atlantic Macaroni Co.
Welensky<Goldberg.

PART X.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XI.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Title Guar & Trust Co<Pankin<Von Raits, Strysower<Block.
Damers<Barker.
Helen<Gross.
Littlefield<McTigue.
People's Surety Co<MacPart & Con Co.
Ingraham<Avery.
Nat 5 & 25 Cent Magazine.
Odell<Chadbourne.
CNY<Bartels.
Same<N Y Steam Co.
Berry<Barstow & Co.
Carlton Illustrators<Am Loco Co.
United Distillers Co<McGuire.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Hoye<McBean. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Nat Nassau Bk<Ludington Sons.
Mente<Maier.
Kahmveiller<C J Moberg.
Howard<Barton.
La Fentenay<Hammerstein.
R & L Co<Franzer.
Dowler<Brachman.
Cameron<Preu.
Sullivan<Hardwood
The & Sugar Lands
Edwd P Bonch Co<W End & 85th Co.
H T Alexander & Co<Gelberg.
Onondaga Litholite Co<Staub.
Bleiman<Columbian Print Assn.
Higgins<Duval.
Bridges<Bkln Un Gas

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Featherstone<Fowler.
De Carlton<Glaser.
Carlin Const Co<CNY.
Whitcomb<Burr.
Solar Light Co<Steel Prod Co.
Montrose Rty Co<Greenberg.
Lande<Operator Film Farquharson<Rowland.
Jos Balaban Co<CNY.
Hopkins<GenCont Co.
Corson<Spear & Co.
Sutton<MacBride.
Solomon<Scott.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Van Den Berg<Guinness<Brandt<Jackson.
Little & Ives Co<Lecouver Press Co.
McGowan<Cochrane.
Blaustein<G L of US I O P S of Israel.
Stand Pneu Action Co<Fargo.
Gallin<Allemania Fire Ins Co.
Coe<Simon.
E I du Pont de Nem Powder Co<Wilcox.
Hall<Drouillard.
Browning<Fox.
Weber<Gr Neck Villa.
Stevens<O'Herir.
Roth<Rosen.
Werner<Smith.
Reich<Cochran.
Kopelowitz<Wharton.
Abrahams<Braunstein.
Madison Real Prop Co<Werner.
Lahl<Fitzpatrick.
Raisler Heating Co<Brethoiz-Krumholz Const Co.
Hunt<Klein.
Fields & Ishman<Walter.
March<Brigante. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Barbara Hubek,
Austin Flint,
Rachel Goldsmith,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of Elizabeth Connell.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Hassler<Kessler.
Olin J Stephens, Inc, Markowitz.
Bergiass<Pines.
Lincoln Mtg Co<Lubke.
John Burke Imp Co<Jordan.
Griffler<Schannon.
Jacobus<Kahn.
Gibson<Bachner.
Victor<Kingsley.
Victor<Kingsley (2).
Ling<Weyl.
Feedman<Schoen.
Fruchtman<same.
Marello<Linch.
Spicer<Kane.
Nat Cash Register Co<Goldgraben.
Brucken thal<Koenigsberg.
Markowitz<Felenstein.
McDonough<Van Casteel.
Hanover Press<Wilson
Walt<Fletcher.
Hudson Brass Wks<Wiener Mach Co.
Interstate Note &c Co<Budzynski.
Security Bk<Levinson.
Koster Cabinet Wks<Copeland.
Reichman<N W Cor Co.
Prager<Davis.
Benoliel<Benoliel.
Peterson<M K & T Ry.
McAllister<Krulewitch.
Clear.

PART I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Fllicetti<Bonwit.
Cohen<Kindelberger.
Rosing<Summit Silk Mills.
Curtin<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip Co<Marie Antoinette Hotel Co.
Kasmur<L Bauer Co.
Berger<Walker.
Nussbaum<Weintraub.
Jackson<Jackson.
Belitzer<Hubbard.
Intorel<Winkler.
Fearlman<Wodiska.
Gluckman<Spencer.
Lindenborn<Broadway & 165th St Realty.
Weinberg<Gen Accident, Fire & Life Assur Corpn.
Wernberg<F W Seagrist, Jr, Co.
Schlitten<Rosenberg (2).
Lang<Lux Mfg Co.
Gerchofsky<Cohen.
Fletcher<Elliott-Fischer Co.
West<Hast.
Schettini<Cushman Bread Co.
Carrington<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Hammer<E Isner Mendelson Co.
Plymouth Rubber Co<Bob.
Bondensick<McElfatrick.
Smyrna Fruit Co<Manola.
Hopkins<New Era Producing Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Baker<Oekert.
Goff<Fishbone.
Mazursky<Roosin.
Boxer<Browning.
Jones<Runnert.
Claude<Jones.
Luria<Linch.
Fechnick<N Y Rys.
Rosenbaum<Denborsky.
Schapiro<Tenzer.
Zimmer<Klinker.
Cohen<Parvel.
Rosenshein<Wohlberg.
Rotte<Segal.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Security Bank of N Y<Schinzel, Jr.
Toplitz<Seligman.
Salkind<Gluck.
Levinson<Browning.
Mosohkowitz<Wagner.
Ireland<Shenk Rty & Const Co.
Balkin<Freedgood.
Harris<Tuska.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.
Gabel House & Carton Co<Lionel Mfg.
Mack<Disken.
Moreau<Schreiber.
Hauser<Schlanger.
Kraus<Galligan.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Teague.
Smith<Kahn.
Silberfeld<Klein.
Kass<Eisen.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—City R. E. Co.<Devins—Archibald E. Baxter.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Maria Silverberg<Max M. Pullman—Emily Bloch. Geo. T. Smith<Sarah Konovitz—Andrew Byrne. Henry Silverston<Annie Schneider—Harvey T. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Kerwin Nat. Service, Inc.<Wall—Kerwin H. Fulton.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.
Greenbaum<Friedman.
Schwartz<NY Co.
Koscherak<Koscherak.
Schauchter<Haehnel.
Lindsey<Russo-Barba.
Mandl<Hanff.
Albert<Schaino.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Cohen<Film Motor Dis Co, (2.)
Food<Beaver E & C.
Polanski<NY, S & W.
Burke<Callan.
Ginzberg<Ginzberg.
Marcus<L I Rwy.
McAvoy<N Y Rys.
Nolan<Goetta.
Bernstein<I R T.
Highest number reached in the regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Wills for probate:
Mary Rehm,
John Joseph Gormly,
James C Croviel.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will:
Charles Lowen.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Costa<Toohig.
Santi Mov & Ex Co<Hoffman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department

No day calendar.

The following applicants for admission to the bar have passed the examination of the Committee on Character, and are recommended for admission:
William D Ahearn,
Walter Avery,
Arthur B Brenner,
Benjamin Barondess,
A M Birnbaum,
Edward V Broderick,
James W Bailey,
Elias Bernstein,
Hilary E Corwin,
Herman Cohen,
Byron Clark, Jr,
Francis J Clark,
V A J Cagliostro,
George E Campbell,
Peter M Daly,
J Tobias Goldberg,
Leo N Haiblum,
Charles H Harris,
Cleon C Headley,
Charles E Hall,
Fred W Ikerschgen,
Ion C Holm,
George C Hencke,
Harold F Haskin,
Otto P Heyn, Jr,
Meyer Jacobs,
W Rowden Klein.
Philip Lerman,
Clark Langan,
Douglass Macduff
George V McLaughlin

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.
Rosenbaum<Babcock.
Scheer<S & L Con Co.
Re Church Av (Maier)
Rix<N E RR.
Hoffman<same.
Maryanski<same.
Prout<same.
Kerby<same, (2.)
Lester J F Moller,
Thomas F Murphy,
John J O'Connell, Jr,
William J O'Neill,
John Potts,
O Edward Payne,
Joseph P Rudden,
Helen Rothschild,
Robert Walmsley,
William P Weiner,
Harold C Wilson,
Wm Wigoff,
Philip Wolinsky,
Max Zucker,
Philip Novick,
Edward C Conlon,
A Shabsholowitz,
George Reif,
Esther Arkowitz,
David Topp,
Samuel Fish,
Barnet Kantor,
Abraham J Halprin.

CALENDAR.
Theodore Jamis,
Fred Amazlen.

County Court.

PART V.—Dike, J.; Part IV.—Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Horowitz<Scolitszky.
Smith<Hauck.
Metzler<L I RR.
McCleary<B H RR.
Puckhaber<Nas E RR.
Anderson<same.
Stytzer<B H RR.
Stryker<B, Q Co & S RR.
Fishkin<Harris.
Pielsticker<Griffin.
O'Neill<Cioffi.
Conlon<Smith.
Feigenbaum<B, Q Co & S RR.
Laufer<C I & B RR.
Crook<Jones.
Fleming<B H RR.
Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 8842.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Du Pont<Yonkers R R Co.
Dellioumo<Baudanine.
Allaut<Burnett Well Cons Co.
Dunn<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Castelluci<David Mayer Brewing Co.
Marshall<Birney.
Jackson<Kennedy.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Farley<Reichert, Same<Coon, Same<Wazeter.
Lynch<Deuterman.
Pfeifer<Nys. Co.
Ercoli<N Y W & B Ry Co.
Gaitley<Dillon.
Richardson<Bates.
Barbara<Barbaro.
Marcus<Holzman.
Ranft<Eisele.
Croft<Peckskill Lighting & RR Co.
Pfohl<West Elec RR.
Dause<West Elec RR.
Fisher<City of Yonkers.
Mitchell<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Reynolds<Fleischmann Mfg Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1336.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Special Term.
Carillo<Carillo.

The following cases go over until Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1915.
Birch<Birch.
Henbach<Henbach.
Linabury<Funger.
Nicholas<Kapetankos.
Peace<Church of Immaculate Heart of Mary.

No court Oct. 12.

County Court.

Platt, C. J.
People<Portman.
People<Washington.
People<Muller.
People<Jacob.
People<Pirone.
People<Kirsher & Metzler.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—Calendar called in Special Term Room, ground floor, at 10 A. M.
Attorneys must have ready for submission pleadings for the Court when a case is placed down for a day on the call of the Day Calendar.

No case will be set down for a day on the call of the Day Calendar.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached.
Devine<Furlong et al.
Fower<Wagner et al.
Adikes<L I RR.
Cohen & Grau<Hazel Constr Co et al.
E E Meacham & Son<Herman et al.
Penn Cement Co<Neponsit Realty Co et al.
Levy<Dockendorff.
Klein<Davis.
Schroeder<Elflein et al.
Sadoski<Sadoski.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, for a day on this call:
Knief<Knief.
Lewis<Lewis.
Messer<Messer.
Goistner<Rosenzweig.
Whitman<Neier.
Ross<Ross.
Einstein et al<Lexington Av Property Co, Inc, et al.
The Haering Matter Dyeing Co, Inc< CNY.
Dykes et al<Nostrand et al.
Weiller<Patterson et al.
Grieger<Grieger.
Klein<Davis.
O'Connor<Joseph Mullaney, as Pres, &c.
Bauer & Stier<N Y Mun Ry Corp.
Van Brunt Ivory Coal & Lumber Co<Schneider et al.
Martin<Baumann.
Hall<Minish et al.
Rorke<Joseph.
The Endicott Building Co<Barrymore et al.
Noone<Earl, as Trustee, et al.
Busch<Busch.
Wells<Wells.
Sorenson<Sorenson.
Baranowski<Wetzel et al.
Brown<Brown.
Bletsch<Bletsch.
Glaenzer<Glaenzer.
Howes<Howes.
Kessel<Kessel.
Antonelli<Antonelli.
Costella et al<Guller.
Gerbe<McMahon et al.
Manhattan Fireproof Door Co<Kelly.
Costella et al<Guller.
Judge<Bielius.
Winkiel<Kalanekzi et al.
Holub et al<Greenwald et al.
Powell<Knopp et al.
Holtermann<Schaaf et al.
Kribs<Kribs.
Rushwick Co-op B & L Assn<Darmstadt et al.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 99.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.
Goetz as admx<Duffy et al.
McAvoy<NY & L I Trac Co.
Furey<Erwin.
Arrhipowski<Kenyon.
Brzozowski<Penn RR.
Lupia<Bklyn H RR.
Manchisi as admr<Consol RR.
Endres as admr<Schultz.
Greenberg as admx<Porter as admx<CNY.
Greenwood<L A Burke & Sons Co.
Beringer an infant<Beringer an infant.
Hudson Realty Co<Greenberg as admx<Schultz.
Olivierie, an inf<Olivierie.
Riccardo<N Y Mun Ry Corp.
Platt<Platt.
Bischofsky<Wohl.
Laemie Dairy Co<Hagenkotter et al.
Goeller<Goeller.
Goodrich, as Trust<Dale et al.
Micari<Bloch.
Donner<Donner.
Siegel, as Rec<Reich et al.
Stevens, as Guard<Schneeloeh.
Mackintosh<Jaffe et al.
Shore Acres Realty Co<Errol.
Bklyn & Q House & Home Corp<Utterback.
Koch, as Trustee<Ranaldi et al.
Same<Ranaldi Const Co et al.
Nagle<Nagle.
Smith, as Trustee<Pomrinse.
Kline<Zwrlen.
Holub et al<Greenwald et al.

Holden<First Ch of Christ, Scientist, of Flushing, N Y.
Brzozowski<Brzozowski et al<Listort et al.
Tauber<Muir Land.
Frost<Goeller et al.
Archer<Archer.
Municipal Liens Co<Valentine et al.
Eldred<Eldred.
Mayer<Pevlin et al.
Power East River Gas Co of L I City.
D'Angelo<D'Angelo.
Buchwalter et al<Buchwalter et al.
Clayton, as Exr<Harlem Supply Co et al.
Smith<Smith.
Kragel<Kragel.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 320.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Shomar<Straeber.
Sweeney<B H RR.
Borger<Foy.
Huron Cigar Co<Stecker.
Panaccione, Gay<Muller et al.
Miller<B H RR.
Wittpen<Kelsey.

The following causes if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Delaney<Ford Motor.
Berry<N Y & Q Co Ry Co (2).
Joyce, an infant,< Abrams.
Thomas<B H RR.
Clark<same (2).
Lochner<L I Elec Ry.
Saufert<B H RR.
Calyx Const Co<Gateway Realty Co.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 40.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—WILLIAM H. SALTER, Rosie Bernheimer, Lehman Bernheimer, and Howard L. Goodhart, as Trustees under the last will and testament of Adolph Bernheimer, deceased, of the trusts thereby created, plaintiffs, against MANUEL LOPEZ and Rosa Lopez, his wife, Mary Lopez, (known also as Mary Louise de Lopez,) Lulu Joly, (known also as Luise L. Joly,) Cora L. Lamb, (known also as Cora Lopez de Lamb,) Ida L. Rodriguez, (known also as Aida Lopez de Rodriguez and as Ida Rodriguez Lopez,) Calixto L. Lamb, Robert W. Lamb, Marguerite C. Lamb, Richard K. Lamb, Charles L. Joly, Jr., William W. L. Joly, Luise L. Joly, Manuel Rodriguez Lopez, as executor of the will of Calixto Lopez, deceased, Kaplan, Peck & Kaplan, Penn Bank, Washington Heights Development and Construction Company, Cora M. Joly, and the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint and the supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this supplemental summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 5th, 1915.
PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, (N. Y.)

To the Defendants IDA L. RODRIGUEZ, (also known as Aida Lopez de Rodriguez and as Ida Rodriguez Lopez,) and MANUEL RODRIGUEZ LOPEZ, as Executor of the will of Calixto Lopez, deceased:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John Ford, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of October, 1915, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 8th, 1915.
PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NUSCO CHEMICAL CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Inlay and Conover Sts., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of rosin, mineral and corn oil, silicate and caustic soda, acids, kettles, tanks, iron pipe, office furniture, &c.
MAX E. SANDERS, Trustee.
HENRY H. KAUFMAN, Attorney for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment for the benefit of creditors of SOFRANSKI BROTHERS, notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 11th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the estate, consisting of skirts, suits, piece goods, silks, &c.
BERNARD L. SHIENTAG, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HURWITZ & FINKELSTEIN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 11th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of woolen piece goods, capes, &c.
ARCHIBALD G. McBRIDE, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 7th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five cases, each containing four dozen cans of strained tomatoes, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 7, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases, each containing four dozen cans of strained tomatoes, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—NOTICE.
On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 1,144 cases of canned asparagus upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—NOTICE.
On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 707 sacks of horse beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On October 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against Sixty Cases of Condensed Milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 9, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—NOTICE.
On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases of canned sardines upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Near Lexington Avenue
New Building Now Ready for Occupancy
Two apartments on a floor, each occupying whole width of plot.
Large sunny rooms.
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'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

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SPENCER ARMS,
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2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
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Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
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Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

160 West 95th St.

New 9-story fireproof apartments.
Southern exposure.
6 Rooms, Ground Floor, $1,025
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18 East 41st St. Tel., 7518—Murray Hill.

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Magnificent Apartment, nine large rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West, near 72d. Kempner, 37 Liberty St. John 4527.

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Exceptionally Fine Apartment.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

58TH ST., 125 WEST.

6 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200.
Fireproof Building. All Night Elevator.

THE ANICO, 1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; $50, $70.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FREE RENT

until
November 1st
AND REDUCED RENTS
4-5-6-7-8
Room Apartments on
Morningside Heights.
Large, outside rooms.
PHONE OWNER, APT. B, 984 Morningside.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
7 Rooms
Rentals $2,100 to $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5000.

71 East 87th St.

Northwest Corner Park Ave.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $75
OUTSIDE CORNER
Steam Heat. Hot Water. Elevator Service.
Superintendent on Premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Cor. 44th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1203 Bryant.

BROOKLYN.

ROYAL ARMS

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $40 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D STREET

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x13.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room, tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is completely furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination dining and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired. APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES. Telephone 7640 Columbus.

Beautiful Apartments of 7 Rooms and Bath, furnished, $150 to $165 per month.
251 W. 95th St.
Apply Superintendent, or H. F. KELLER, 501 5th Ave.

468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.

7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory. Handsomely furnished. BRODERICK.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8264—Plaza.

58TH ST., 125 WEST.

6 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200.
Fireproof Building. All Night Elevator.

THE ANICO, 1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; $50, $70.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FREE RENT

until
November 1st
AND REDUCED RENTS
4-5-6-7-8
Room Apartments on
Morningside Heights.
Large, outside rooms.
PHONE OWNER, APT. B, 984 Morningside.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms. Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

420 W. 119th St.

THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

780 Riverside Drive

Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms } $900 to $1250

630 W. 141st

Corner Riverside
3-5-6-7 Rooms } $600 to $1300

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

9 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS

Highly refined, beautiful house, all modern improvements, restricted avenue; owner's management; references required; reasonable rental.
441 Fort Washington Avenue, Corner West 180th Street.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, five-story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

NO RENT AND INSURANCE.
Store, basement, loft, 50x100; will divide; sprinkler system; light; elevator; equipped with power system. Apply 96 Grand St.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months, Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

OFFICE to sublet at sacrifice. Call 1,476 Broadway, at 42d, Room 622.

Loft or parlor store; ideal for business purposes. 5497 Bryant. 69 West 46th St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobiles.—In order to make room for new models we will sacrifice all second-hand cars which we have on hand; 1913, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; overhauled, repainted; first-class condition. C. E. Riess, & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile cabriolet; practically new; cost $1,650; will sacrifice $1,000. C. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 408 E. 149th.

Packard (6-48) phaeton; excellent condition; no reasonable offer refused; now is your chance. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

Light runabouts, (nice lot,) $150 to $250; all A-1 makes. 1,763 Broadway, upstairs.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; our day; special rates week, month, year. 128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

FOR HIRE:
Packard 6-cylinder landaulet car; exclusive appearance; highest-class service; by the month or Winter season; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 212 W. 43d St. Tel. 3650 Bryant.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Also limousine town car for rent by month; latest equipment, owner will drive. Murray, 157 W. 98th St.

Renault landaulet, private, seven passengers; rent season; moderate terms; upholstered, painted to suit client. Latour, 32 West 58th.

Packard, up-to-date, limousine body, to rent monthly. Frank Caraccia, 446 W. 46th St. Phone 4290 Bryant.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $800 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Elegant landaulet Renault for hire. Phone Greeley 4288. Lambert, 242 West 36th St.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA.
225 West 60th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway. "L," 6th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3904 River.

At Riverside Drive, No. 120, (84th, north corner.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address Stewart.

Handsomely furnished apts, 3, 4, 7 rooms, 2 baths; linen, silver, china, piano. Coyle, 137 West 82d St.

Attractive, completely furnished seven rooms; piano; immediate possession. 243 West 98th, Apartment 6B.

Apartment, five furnished rooms, elevator house, $100; worth investigating. Telephone 973 Riverside.

Beautifully furnished seven rooms, near Riverside, West 83d. De Zayas. Phone Schuyler 3950.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

113TH, 307 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor; two or three large rooms; handsomely furnished, with stichenette; hall room; near subway.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

140 EAST 34TH ST.
2 rooms, bath and service; Southern exposure; exceptionally light; well ventilated.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt., premises.

80th, 10 East.—Attractive apartments, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

Madison Av., (95th.)—Handsome, modern 8-room apartment, $1,000. Apply on premises, 1,356 Madison Av.

3 large rooms and bath. Hebard, 10 East 5th St.

West Side.

ROSBERT HALL,
500 WEST 163D ST.
FIRST CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, four, five, six rooms; every convenience; all day and night service.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Apartments, five, six cheerful, large rooms, elevator house, $45 to $60; 287 Edgecombe Av., facing Colonial Park, between 145th St. subway and "L" station.

150 West 57th St.—By the month, two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises; convenient location.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

180TH, 804 WEST, (cor. Pinehurst Av.)—High class 4-6 room apartment; elevator.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

SAVOY COURT,
3,064 Bailey Av., at 231st, Broadway Subway.—Beautiful 4-5 room front apartment. Apply Superintendent.

Queens.

JAMAICA APARTMENTS
Jamaica's best residential section, 5 minutes from station; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $30; 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $36; 5 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $43; thoroughly modern building; light rooms; janitor service; apply S. W. SCOTT & CO., 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 3-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises. 87 and 89 Union St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

157TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; table guests.

177TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

107TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

218T, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

47 FIFTH AV.
Unusual location and accommodations; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 16-38 EAST.—Sunny second floor room; single room; excellent board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, some with bath; excellent cuisine; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68th, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, well furnished double rooms with bath; exceptional table board.

72D, 206 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone. Smith.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 122, 151 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath; other rooms; electricity; excellent board.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1804; furnished room; excellent table.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—On Oct. 15 Parisian lady will open elegant, exclusive French home for people of refinement; excellent French cuisine; French lessons; private or in class; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9723 Schuyler.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; refined surroundings; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

76TH, 217-219 WEST. — Delightful rooms; bath; single room; fine table; excellent location.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; also one single; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH ST., 121 WEST.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; opened Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large second story front room with private bath.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath; also medium sunny rooms; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST. — Newly decorated rooms, bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

82d, 124 West. (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, en suite, single; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; large and small room; "L" and subway.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; excellent table; electricity; large, small rooms; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; accommodate few people; private bath; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Furnished rooms with or without private bath; telephone; board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Double sunny front room; wholesome food; park, "L," telephone.

94TH, 10 WEST.—Renovated rooms; electricity; private bath; table boarders; excellent meals.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Corner room with private bath; table guests; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room for two, with board; private house; references.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

141ST ST., 601 WEST.—Accommodations for couple; private Jewish family; references. Apt. 44.

152D, 545 WEST.—Room and board, one or two American gentlemen appreciating excellence of refined home. Audubon 6216R.

BACHELORS,
have a large house near Riverside Drive; very large rooms; three friends are living with me and have room for two or four more; fine Southern cook; affords quiet home for congenial group of men. 321 West 80th.

EXCLUSIVE surroundings, elegant table service; private home, Riverside Drive, 83d St.; business couple, business woman; price, $18, single person. X 376 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th.) — Beautifully furnished, large front room, southern exposure; exclusive surroundings; private family. Phone Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Refined gentleman; ideal home life; private family. Apartment 3-E.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 270, (Cor. 73d St.)—Large room; also single; handsome private home.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table board. 1190W Main.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage. 387 76th St., Brooklyn.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2101 Yonkers.

Long Island.

A LADY who has TWO rooms desires to secure one or two gentlemen as boarders; this is an exceptional opportunity to secure the benefits and comforts of a well-managed and refined home; this is not a boarding house, and satisfactory references will be given and will be required; Far Rockaway. E 313 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 367 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

36TH, 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; fine house.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND ACCOMMODATION; PRIVATE BATH OPTIONAL.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

67TH, 37 EAST.—Large, attractive, sunny rooms; every convenience; private; near park.

76TH, 48 EAST.—Desirable sunny room; ideal location; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 134 EAST.—Large front room, suitable two; private house; board optional; phone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE front studio room, furnishings unusual, would rent unfurnished to responsible party, bachelor, of musician; no couples call. 2640 Plaza; mornings.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, nonresident; musical studio; subrenting.

West Side

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentleman.

49TH, 215 WEST.—Attractive rooms with, without baths; reasonable.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room, with bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only.

53TH, 49 WEST.—Well furnished room; convenient to bath; $6; gentlemen; references.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

60TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure; also dressing room; references.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small room; private house; gentlemen.

70TH, 202 WEST. — Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; clean and comfortable; private house, telephone.

70TH, 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; private house; gentlemen.

72D, 247 WEST.—Attractive large front room, private bath; suitable 2 gentlemen.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms, running water; large closets; gentlemen, moderate; reference.

73D, 132 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; on third floor; private house; one or two gentlemen; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, with bath, or separate; references.

73RD ST.,
(between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room in private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small rooms; high class; references; owner.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, exegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished single suite; gentlemen preferred; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 104 WEST. — Attractive, cheerful rooms; adjoining shower bath. Telephone 380 Columbus.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $4.50-$9.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room, large closets, adjoining bath; high-class private house; electricity; business woman preferred; $7.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Handsomely appointed parlor, with bedroom, lavatory, electricity; southern exposure.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove, also large front room; shower baths; select.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room, private bath, steam heat, electric light, telephone, continuous hot water; also sky-light room.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, private bath; one medium; every convenience; references.

80TH, 306 WEST, (SCHUYLER 8917.)
Attractive room, bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large front room; elevator; electricity; exquisite care; smaller room; reasonable. Barney.

81st, 3 West.—Beautiful outlook; large, small rooms; kitchenette; electricity; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $4. Every convenience. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath, electric light; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; every convenience in an unusual newly furnished house.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite and small rooms; twin beds. Riopel.

87TH, 310 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentleman; private family; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; suitable man and wife or two gentlemen.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, small rooms; private baths; meals optional.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms with private baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST ST., 38 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms with baths; parquet floors; southern exposure; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms, adjoining bath; private entrance; piano. Suite in the evening. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th Street.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Front suite; independent entrance; newly furnished. Gans.

93D, 251 WEST.—Light small rooms; water, electricity, steam heat; reasonable. Crane.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen.

94TH, 20 WEST. — Newly renovated, large, small, adjoining rooms; private bath; references.

94TH, 276 WEST.—A desirable floor; strictly private house; 2 rooms, bath; gentlemen. 8975 Riverside. $90 monthly.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Rooms; private house; all conveniences.

95TH, 330 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, newly furnished elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Elegantly appointed single or en suite, facing B'way. Apt. 8D.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

100TH, 233 WEST.—Attractive double room, with bath; exceptional home table optional; American family; gentlemen or business couple.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water, private house, refined environment.

102D, 302 WEST.—Elegant large room, bath, suitable for two gentlemen; telephone.

104TH, 130 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished room; one, two gentlemen; every comfort; running water; Carolinian. Kennedy.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Pleasing, sunny front room; private family; select; elevator. Phillips.

111TH, 610 WEST, (near Riverside.) — Attractive single room; sunny; private lavatory. Bishop.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

114TH, 419 WEST.—For business woman, comfortable outside room in modern elevator apartment; references. Apt. 5 C. Call after 2.

114TH, 528 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two large, southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive; near Columbia; magnificent view; all transits. Apt. 51.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Three light rooms, furnished for housekeeping; reasonable. See Superintendent.

119TH WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Cheerful, adjoining bath; electricity, elevator; private family. Apt. 54.

122D, 360 WEST.—Small, airy room, facing park; piano. Telephone Morningside 2879M.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; view to East River; all conveniences. Wells.

123D ST., 121 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished rooms in private house; references.

145TH, 417 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; Christians; references; near L, subway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

146TH, 610 WEST.—Large room, lavatory, owner's residence, overlooking Hudson; Christian lady.

BROADWAY, 2,680, (112th.)—Two large rooms, each adjoining bath; high-class accommodations; references. Telephone 3908 Morningside. Apartment 8.

LENOX AV., 202.—Elegant rooms; modern improvements; with or without board; private, strictly Kosher boarding house. Harlem 6759.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Medium front room; electricity, bath; private family; references; 91st subway.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; chaperonage when necessary.

Brooklyn.

NEAR SUBWAY.—Very pleasant room; business woman; privileges; references; $4. Y 209 Times Annex.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

TWO ROOMS, three young Christian business men; 42d and 90th Sts. F 22 Times Annex.

WANTED.—One or two rooms with private bath, telephone, on west side. L 356 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wants large furnished room; must be 13 feet high. M 158 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; take full charge; controlling account; seeks permanent position with reliable concern. J 26 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Over 10 years' experience real estate; take full charge of office. E 353 Times Downtown.

COLORED WOMAN, wishes first-class wash, take home. Miller, 158 West 49th.

COMPANION, tutor or governess; Columbia student desires position. M 159 Times.

FRENCH WOMAN, Protestant, educated; thoroughly experienced in physical care; child over four years of age; complete charge; any location. D. D., 345 West 20th.

HOUSEWORK. — Experienced colored girl wishes general housework. 49 West 132d St. Miller.

LAUNDRESS.—French; takes work home; skirts, collars, lingerie, curtains; special attention given gentlemen's laundry. Gorwith, 227 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants family hamper; ladies', children's wear specialty; sanitary conditions; prompt delivery. 409 Amity St., Flushing, L. I.

MAID.—Girl, experienced, desires position as maid; best reference; prefers sleeping home. Phone or call J. Walsh, 862 Hewitt Place, Bronx. Phone Intervale 1105.

NURSE.—Refined, to care for children; capable, reliable, wishes position in private family; best reference; good seamstress. Nurse, M 19 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, mothers' helper; American; kindergarten; capable; entire care; $30. M 36 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY seeks position few hours daily; good reader; plain writer; references. M 41 Times.

SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE, Swedish system, electricity, hydro-therapy, by a graduate Pennsylvania Orthopoedic Institute, in patient's home. Phone Riverside 7481.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—An educated young woman of refinement, thoroughly familiar with social and business correspondence, household accounts and management; social forms and entertainment; excellent references; good penman. "L. B.," 609 West 127th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Position as stenographer or secretary wanted to private individual or executive large corporation; thoroughly competent, capable of acting on own initiative; 7 years' practical business experience; excellent references. B 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; TAKE FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE; $8. ALICE CARLSON, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Extra good beginner; rapid; accurate; plain penman; plain, neat appearance; American; no agency; $7. E 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A1; five years' experience; high school graduate; executive ability; excellent references; $15. Y 210 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Dorothy Lake, 695 Madison Av. Phone 2004 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience, good education; rapid, accurate; excellent references; salary, $14-$15. M. S., 324 East 50th St., telephone 3568 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience; high school graduate; office assistant; excellent reference. Miss Rela, 2,424 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; six years' experience; willing. Schindling, 141 Watkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer 311 East Broadway.

TYPIST, office assistant; experienced; well recommended; moderate salary. E., B., Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. — COLORED DOMESTICS; experienced houseworkers, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, and other competent servants supplied; references given. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 50th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9486 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av 9022 Morningside.

COOKS, $30; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, nurses, $25; couples, Domestic Exchange, 624 Columbus Av., (76th St.) Schuyler 8136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 71th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

WAITRESS.—North Ireland; English cook; Protestants; references. Cooper's Agency, 657 6th Av.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced and of good appearance; also willing to act as salesLady in ladies' tailoring establishment; good salary to right party. J. Heffer, 736 Lexington Av., (59th St.)

BOOKKEEPER; one familiar with workman's compensation insurance. Address, giving references and salary expected, S 28 Times.

BRIGHT WOMAN to travel short distance out of N. Y.; experience unnecessary; to one willing to learn will pay salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Assist waiting; personal references required. 40 West 77th St.

HOUSEWORKER who can cook, wanted; no washing; good wages; city references. Call before 10.30 A. M. and after 8

GIVE FREELY TO POPE, FARLEY ASKS CHURCH

Urges Generosity in Peter's Pence Collection Oct. 24 for Pontiff's Purse.

Cardinal Farley has designated Sunday, Oct. 24, as the day when the Peter's Pence shall be taken up, and has issued an appeal for special generosity from the Catholics of the archdiocese.

"Never before," says the Cardinal in a letter, "in the history of the diocese has an appeal been issued in aid of the Sovereign Pontiff with such urging and compelling reasons for a larger generosity and greater effort on our part to meet the serious and grave needs of the Holy See. Were we simply to offer to the Holy Father on this occasion the amount of our usual contribution we, indeed, would be lacking in filial duty, sincere loyalty, and true devotion to the Vicar of Christ.

"The Pontificate of Benedict XV. has fallen upon most trying times, as all know. Never in the history of Christendom has such a shedding of blood deluged the world. Needless to say, whatever affliction strikes mankind brings a poignant grief to the heart of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. The claims upon his charity and bounty are greater than at any other period in the history of the Papacy, and the resources at his command to meet the desires of his tenderly paternal heart are less than the means any other Pontiff has had in centuries. The scourge of war has come upon almost every nation of Europe, and has so impoverished the most opulent that they are suppliants for the barest necessaries of life. Those people who were most generous in their offerings to the Holy Father in the past are utterly without means today, while the gigantic war now being waged continues to consume their strength and devour their sons."

To further the realization of a sum "commensurate with the pressing need of the Holy See" the Cardinal directs in his letter that the appeal of the clergy to their people be made in the form of a general envelope collection.

Concerning the Pope's efforts for peace and the mitigation of suffering while the war lasts the Cardinal says:

"Today the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff is again raised and heeded above the dreadful din and storm of an unheard of war. His prayers for peace have risen from the lips of millions of his children, and not without avail. In the face of what looked like a forlorn hope he has effected what no other power on earth has been able to effect. By his appeal to all the warring heads of nations, from the Czar of Russia to the Sultan of Turkey, he has brought back to the bosom of their families 150,000 exchanged prisoners, and thus assuaged the untold suffering of sorely embittered lives with the peace and the consolation of God. Furthermore, he has brought about the betterment of conditions in detention camps of thousands of prisoners of opposing nations. And who but the Vicar of Christ could have accomplished all this? Nor are we without hope that when the quiet times of peace return to Europe it will be largely due to the prayers and the persevering efforts of our beloved Holy Father, Benedict XV."

Cardinal Farley added that the Pope, "mindful of the millions who are hurriedly sent to their last account from the horrid fields of war," had granted to all Catholic clergy "the privilege of celebrating three requiem masses on the solemnity of All Souls' Day."

Leaders in Style.

Just as Varsity Fifty Five is the leader among young men's suits—so in young men's overcoats the supremacy of style is held by

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Varsity Six Hundred Overcoats.

We are making special exhibitions of these overcoats in the clothing windows of all of our stores

Be sure to see this unique overcoat display—and get an idea of the wide variety of styles and fabrics.

Overcoats, $15 to $60.

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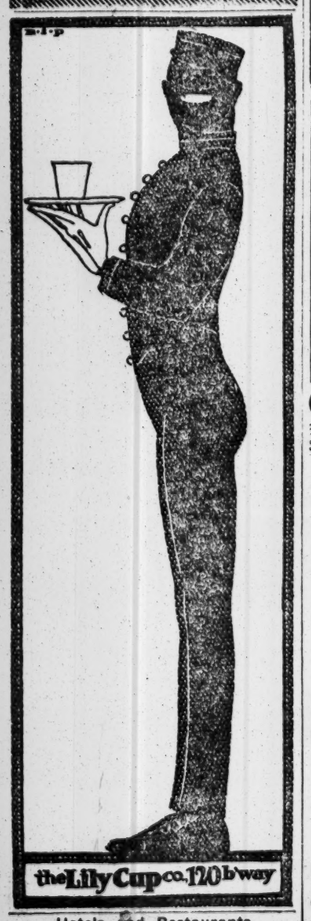
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings



Hotels and Restaurants Page 11.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW 2 for 25c COLLAR IT FITS THE CRAVAT

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tuesday & Saturday at 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP. (EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2:15.) WM. GILLETTE In His Great Success. SHERLOCK HOLMES Matinees This Week—Tuesday and Saturday.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tuesday, Thursday & Sat., 2:15. Three Mats. This Week—Tues., Thurs. & Sat. LAST 6 NIGHTS AND 3 MATINEES. Marie Tempest in J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. TUES., OCT. 19, SEATS THURS. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents ETHEL BARRYMORE In a New American Comedy, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

A DRAMATIZATION OF EDNA FERBER'S EMMA McCHESNEY STORIES. By GEO. V. HOBART AND EDNA FERBER, by Arrangement with JOSEPH BROOKS.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee To-morrow, Columbus Day. "One War Play REMAINS"—Only One UNDER FIRE With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tues., Wed. & Sat'day. Extra Matinee To-morrow, Columbus Day. Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:25. EXTRA MAT. TO-MOR'W, COLUMBUS DAY. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1. BIRTH OF A NATION D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ELSIE JANIS In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION

After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre

SEE "A REAL PLAY AT LAST" "YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW, COLUMBUS DAY.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tuesday, Wed. and Sat. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW, COLUMBUS DAY. "The House of Glass" A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL" With MARY RYAN AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST. Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00 500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW (COL. DAY.) GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE Hit The Trail Holliday Biggest Laughing Hit Since The Days of Charles H. Hoyt. With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW (COL. DAY.) COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW (COL. DAY.) THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8.15. Mat's. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Special Matinee To-morrow, Columbus Day. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter. COLUMBUS DAY MATINEE TO-MORROW. "BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS." —Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tues., Thurs. 25c & 50c. Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP" 2 WEEKS BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 25. BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY with PAVLOWA IMPERIAL BALLET RUSSE IN A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES. SEATS $1 TO $5. NOW ON SALE AT LEXINGTON THEATRE BOX OFFICE.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tues., Thurs. 25c & 50c. H. H. FRAZEE Present "A FULL HOUSE"

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat's Tues., Thurs. 25 & 50c. SELWYN & CO. Presents "TWIN BEDS"

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. Fox & Dolly, Claude Gillingwater & Co., Craig Campbell, others.

HIPPODROME Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM. Evenings and Sat. Mat. BEST SEATS $1.50. World's Biggest Show at Lowest Prices. Daily Mat. BEST SEATS $1.00 (except Sat.)

—1500—RESERVED SEATS 50c— Curtains at 2:10 and 8:10. 4 Box Offices Open.

HIP- Ten musical comedies in one. HIP- with Five Hundred People and a Thousand Wonders. HOORAY

Over 200 Pretty Girls on Skates. THE SPECTACULAR ICE BALLET "FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ" THE GREAT MARCH KING. SOUSA AND HIS OWN BAND

STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE. SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA and His Band. Best Seats $1.00. Soloists: ORVILLE HARROLD, MARIMBAS.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:20. POP. PRICE HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW. GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY You'll Start Laughing When You Buy Your Seats. with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY"

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:15. POP. PRICE HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW. "The House of Glass" Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen. with MARY RYAN And the Great All-American Cast. ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2 500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. & Sat. THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT. The Girl Who Smiles by the authors of "ALMA," "ADELE," etc.

VITAGRAPH THEATRE, B'way, 44th St. TWICE TO-DAY & Every Day, 2:30 & 8:30. THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE Prices: Nights and Sat. Matinee 25c to $2. Other Matinees 25c to $1. By J. Stuart Blackton

Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN. School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special Prices, Orchestra 50c; Balcony 25c.

SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Eight Friday Afts. Sixteen Sunday Afts.

Mischa Elman, Frieda Hempel, Harold Bauer, Louise Homer, Percy Grainger, Mr. Sasiavsky, Merle Alcock, Josef Hofmann, Fritz Kreisler, Schumann-Heink, Pablo Casals, Julia Culp, George Barrere, John Powell

Subscriptions now at Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

National Motorcycle and Bicycle Show MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Oct. 11-16 inc. Daily, 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. All 1916 Models on Display. Admission 25c.

The Century Cent. Pk.W., 62-63 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2.15. Ned Wayburn's Town Topics A MUSICAL TRIUMPH. MATINEE TOMORROW. 25c TO $1.00.

TRIANGLE PLAYS Twice Daily, including Sunday, 2 & 8 p.m. Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic," "Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish, Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool," Frank Keenan in "The Coward." 250 good seats, 25c; 300 good seats, 50c, others at 75c. Better ones at $1 & $2.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St. Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Ev., Oct. 14, at 8:30. —Song Recital— JOHN BARNES WELLS Tenor. Tickets 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

SPALDING VIOLIN RECITAL AEOLIAN HALL Tickets at Box Office or 1439 Aeolian Hall. OCT. 21 3 P. M.

PRINCESS THEATRE, West 39th Street. NEXT FRIDAY, AT 3 P. M., PIANO RECITAL. ALICE VIRGINIA DAVIS

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "Girls from The Follies." Mat. Today, 15-25-50c. EXTRA—THE GIRL IN GOLD.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 9th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. Sylvester Schaffer ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. 10—OTHER FEATURES—10

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. FALL FASHION SHOW Kate Ellnore & Sam Williams, Hussey & Boyle, &c. CICCOLINI, Edw. Abeles & Co., Lubowska.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. Ed. Lee Wrothe & "Sliding" Billy Watson. World Series Games by wire read from stage.

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque City Sports Baseball Returns Read from Stage. Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat. $1.00 & 50c. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS

Where well-dressed men congregate you will see the kind of clothes that have given Arnheim the distinctive place they enjoy among the leading custom tailors of the country. That the Arnheim price is low merely indicates the remarkable efficiency that has been developed.

$25 Suits and Overcoats To Measure $25

There are hundreds of imported and domestic materials to select from and the style, fit and finish of every garment are strictly guaranteed.

Exclusively clothes made to measure, $20 to $50

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

AND NOW THE Russian Battlefields

HERE ONE WEEK ONLY

In Motion Pictures Taken on the Battle Front

You can see them *here today.* The Chicago Tribune's special war photographer has brought the Russian trenches to 44th and Broadway. He has brought them here so you can stand exactly where he stood and with the Russian soldiers face the hail of Austro-German shot and shell. He has brought the fearless Cossacks, fiery as the steeds they ride, so you can see their wild, relentless charge across the fields.

He has brought a Russian warship—the *only motion pictures ever taken of a fighting ship IN ACTION, IN ACTUAL WAR*—so you can stand upon its deck and see its guns discharge their shrieking shells at the Turkish villages on the Bosporus coast—and a moment later see those shells explode with awful havoc in the Turk intrenchments. He has brought *the Czar, himself,* so you can see him face to face, with the Grand Duke Nicholas and his generals, at the front.

The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper (Trade Mark Registered)

had the unique advantage—in addition to its full quota of war correspondents and photographers—of sending Mr. Robert R. McCormick, President of The Tribune Company, to the Russian front. Mr. McCormick went to Russia, not as an ordinary war correspondent, but, in the language of M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, *"as a distinguished foreigner, personally known to the Grand Duke."* In his cable to The Chicago Tribune, extending his unique invitation, M. Sazonoff said:

"The Grand Duke consents, as a unique exception, to admit Mr. McCormick on the field of active fighting. He must arrive, not as a war correspondent, but as a distinguished foreigner, personally known to the Grand Duke. This will give him an exceptionally prominent position, which is refused to others."

Under these exceptional auspices, Mr. McCormick went to the Russian battlefront as the guest of the Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies. He took with him a Tribune photographer, and the pictures of Russian battlefields, *brought to Broadway today,* were taken by the photographer under Mr. McCormick's personal supervision, during a period of several months. These are the *only motion pictures ever taken inside the Russian battle lines. They are authentic in every detail. They will be here ONE WEEK ONLY.*

Our Credentials

The Chicago Tribune was established in 1847 by the ancestors of those who now own and control it. It has a circulation greater than any other morning and Sunday newspaper west of New York City. It prints more advertising than any other metropolitan newspaper in the world.

You thousands upon thousands who in the last three weeks have seen The Chicago Tribune's wonderful *Motion Pictures of the German Battlefields* can now step across the trenches and *see the fighters on the other side.* You can compare these two great war machines. In the German war machine you saw what all the world acknowledges as the greatest fighting force of all the ages—now you can see the guns and officers and men who have made possible the most masterly and successful retreat, in the face of heavy odds, that military history has known. *No matter whether your sympathies are Pro-German or Pro-Allies, YOU OUGHT TO SEE THESE PICTURES.*

The Chicago Tribune's photographer took the *only motion pictures that ever have been taken inside the Russian lines.* There are no other such pictures in existence. He has *brought the Russian battlefields to Broadway. They will be here ONE WEEK ONLY.*

TODAY 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.—Continuous HERE ONE WEEK ONLY

Under the Personal Direction of F. Ziegfeld, Jr.

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ALL SEATS 25c

Mr. R. R. McCormick's book, "With the Russian Army," on sale at all leading bookstores and at the 44th Street Theatre.